THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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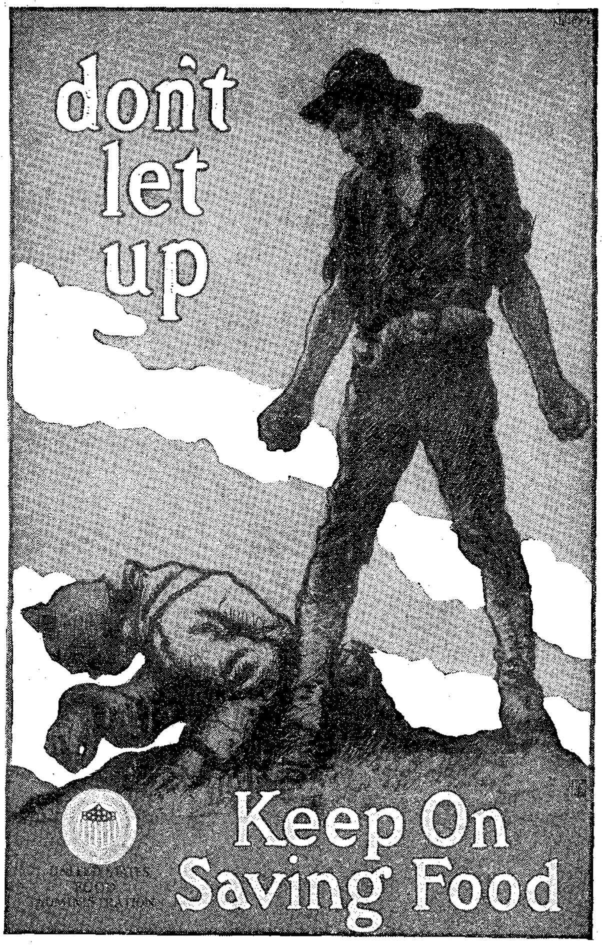
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

SHALL WE GO WITHOUT TO FEED GERMANY?

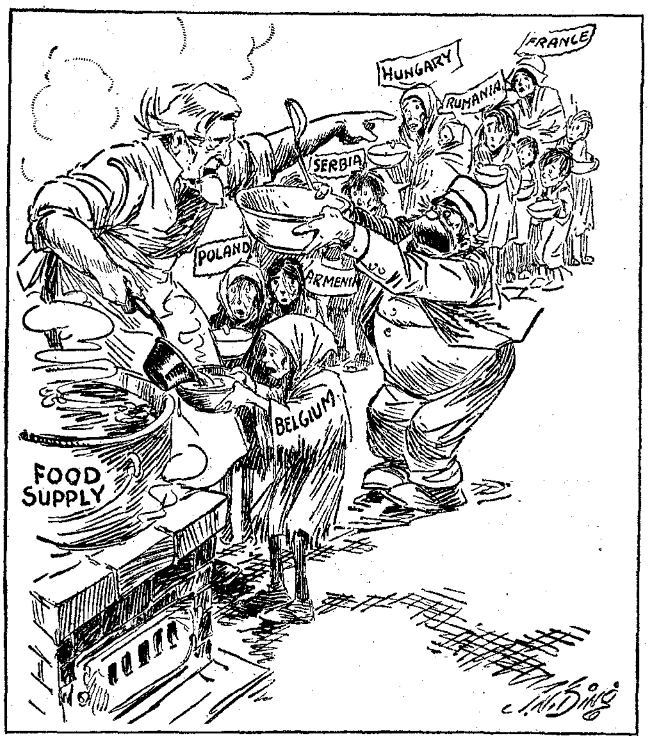
GERMANY HAS ENOUGH FOOD, according to some estimates, to last two-thirds of the time to the next harvest, and workmen along the frontier are reported in cable dispatches as saying that "food-conditions are exaggerated in the press . . . obviously to appeal to the Entente sympathies." German harvests fed the population all through the war, and only a few weeks have gone by since the 1918 crops were garnered, so that a famine now would be an economic phenomenon. Yet the air fairly thrills with wireless waves piteously begging bread. Shall we send it, when the scarcity here makes prices excruciating to the American poor and to workers facing unemployment this winter? "They will get some," sternly replies *The Journal* of the great flour-milling city of Minneapolis, "but not until the mouths of those whom they have starved have been fed. . . . When there is a shortage, who should be fed first, the Belgian women and children, or the sniveling Hun?" An examination of the American press shows that the German wail, which was the first sign of life of the new-born German Government, has not aroused any large amount of compassion over here. It is remarked everywhere that German diplomacy, when it began this latest propaganda, knew that the Allied leaders, from Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson down to the wise country editors all over America, had agreed to the provisioning of Germany. Does this sudden and continued whine, in which German diplomats have utilized the voices of women and children, mean merely that Germany wants "more," or are we in the midst of another German offensive, a hunger-offensive, intended by its Teutonic contrivers to split the Allies on the question of pity, provisions, and loving-kindness for our enemy? "From all this clamor of appeal," the usually kind-hearted New York *World* remarks, "one gets the idea that the propaganda of *Kultur* is one institution that has survived the wreck of revolution and shock of defeat, shorn not even of its clumsiness." To many observers this "propaganda" is important as the opening gun of Germany's fight for a victory at the peace table. All our late full-Germans, pro-Germans, and pacifists are expected to come out of hiding forthwith and "show mercy to the defeated." "They will come," predicts the Kansas City *Star*, "bearing bouquets, asking permission to offer consolation to the prisoner and to leave tracts and flowers in the cell. . . . Heaven spare us now from mush!"



TIMELY ADVICE FROM THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

On the basis of a summary of the best available information in the case, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* agrees that the German superdiplomats are resorting "to their old tricks to pull the wool over the eyes of the 'stupid Yankees.'" Official advices from Washington and Paris, as this and several other papers point out, indicate that "it is untrue that Germany is starving." She "reaped a harvest only three months ago, and cleared Belgium and northern France of everything." Besides, "she has requisitioned supplies from Roumania and the Ukraine." "Germany has the nerve of a pirate," cries a French editor, "to raise the cry of hunger after robbing us and Belgium." Considering the general food-situation, no less than the resolution adopted at Versailles pledging aid to the Central Powers, our editors agree almost *en masse* on the "nerve" shown by Dr. Solf's appeals to President Wilson "to save Germany from starvation," and by the German women's use of the government-controlled wireless to send similar appeals to Mrs. Wilson and Jane Addams. "These are they," comments the New York *Times*, in amazement rather than in anger, after a brief recapitulation of the German attitude toward hunger, deportation, and infanticide in other nations, "who, on the very day of their surrender, begin to use the exposition of their own deprivations as a plea for the mercy they have never shown—for the help they have never given!" There is a "peculiar shamelessness" in this attitude, the writer continues:

"A strange lack of pride and dignity, an amazingly childish lack of the sense of responsibility. But they are entirely consistent. When they were strong they took what they wanted; now that they are weak they ask for it. In neither case have they shown the feelings or observed the obligations that are supposed to be recognized by all human beings, merely as such, unless suffering from moral imbecility. Their latest device to excite sympathy is to have their women address to ours a cry for help! They would appeal to the women of Belgium if the women of Belgium had any help to give, and would be astonished and resentful, doubtless, if response were slow to come."



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HE'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE LINE.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

It is this moral and mental state of Germany rather than any question as to whether or not she shall be kept from starvation that has roused a "furor of resentment" in this country and throughout the Allied nations. "One thing is lacking in the appeals which come by wireless from Germany," says the Cleveland *Press*. "That is, the lack of any expression of apology or repentance. One thing remains unchanged. That is egoism and selfishness." Another editor suggests: "If the German women who are appealing to American women for special favors would kindly hold aloof until some evidence is forthcoming that Germany is not still a rapacious wolf, harmless only because overpowered, there might be a better chance of them in the forthcoming drastic rationing of the world." "Their songs and shouts of hatred were as strident as the men's," declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "We want returned the prisoners they spat upon that they may be brought back from semistarvation, before we feed their persecutors." "Right upon the heels" of revelations that "the worst rumors of the horrors inflicted by the Huns in Belgium and northern France were short of the actual facts," the editor of the Venango (Pennsylvania) *Herald* comments, comes this plea for assistance. He declares:

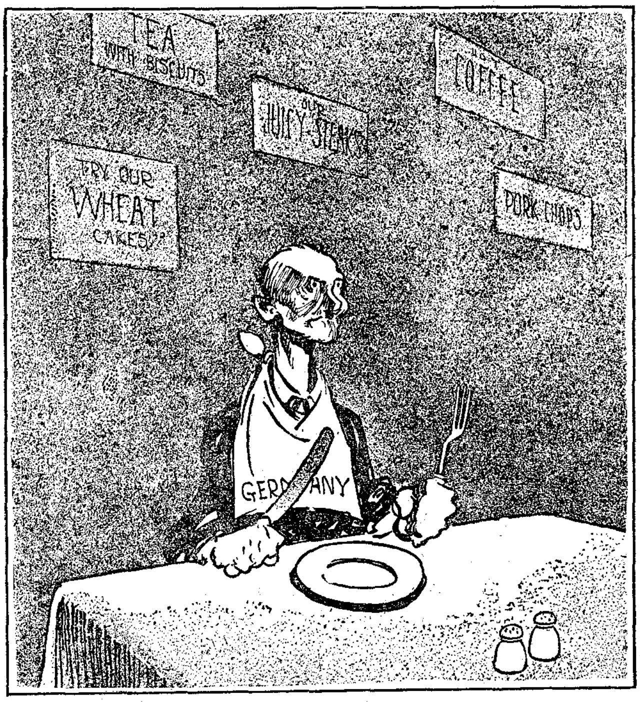
"We indignantly protest. We are willing to go without to the last possibility of self-denial to feed France, to feed glorious Belgium, to feed England, if she needs it; but, by all that is decent, we are not willing to eat one more mouthful of war-bread or go without one more helping of meat to feed the brutes who ravaged Belgium, the savages who bayoneted little children, the cities that rung their church bells when the women and children of the *Lusitania* were murdered, and gave holidays to their schools when the schoolchildren of London and Paris were mangled by the air-raiders.

"We have no desire to add to the sufferings of the common people of Germany, but we are perfectly willing that they should suffer enough to bring them to a realization of their sins."

Nor does the common plea, advanced by *The Wall Street Journal*, the Baltimore *News*, the Seattle *Daily Times*, the Duluth *Herald*, and numerous other papers, that we must feed Germany to keep her from anarchy, appeal to this editor. He writes:

"Berlin need not whine to us that the Germans must be fed or they will become even wickeder than they are. As well may a pickpocket, after stealing our purse, demand of us a dinner, with the threat of becoming a highwayman. If Germany is in danger of anarchy, it means, not that we should feed her and hope that she will be good, but that we should garrison her and make her be good."

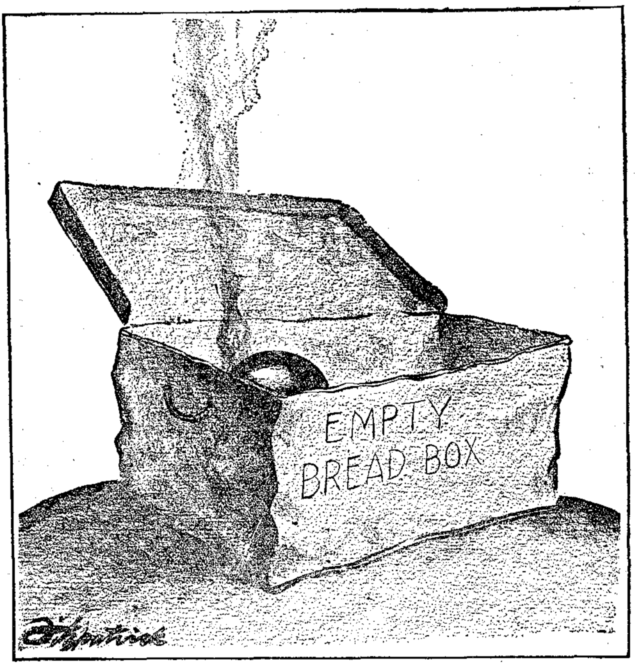
Into the midst of this heated controversy, which seems not so much a controversy as a united and nation-wide berating of the German attitude of mind, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, our Food Administrator, projects a rebuke. "There has been a great deal of unnecessary furor in this country about feeding the Germans," remarked Mr. Hoover on the occasion of his recent departure for Europe to look over the international food situation. "We are not calling upon the American people to make any sacrifice with a view to feeding the Germans. Remove the water-tight blockade, and the Germans will take care of themselves." The New York *Evening Post* hails this as a masterly solution, but several other editors are moved to wonder whether Germany won't "take care of herself" by removing food from America, to the benefit of the German people and the American food profiteers rather than of the American people at large. "Of course the people were wrong again," remarks the New York *Evening Telegram*. "It was all furor about giving up our daily bread to feed the Hun enemy. . . . But we doubt whether Mr. Hoover will be able to persuade the Allies to lift the blockade of Germany, to permit the Scandinavian countries to fatten her up (via America) for better or for worse. Looks like more furor coming." Food prices went up two per cent. during the month of October, 200,000 tons of American food, part of it supposedly bound for Germany, were on the ocean "under sealed orders" late in November, the heads of the great Armour and Wilson food interests predict continued high prices, and the Government plans a "Food Conservation Week" on December 1, when Mr. Hoover's "message on the program of conservation for the immediate future" will be read in churches, clubs,



AT THE PEACE TABLE.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

and other organizations. "It requires the highest possible courage to be magnanimous," remarks the Cleveland *Press*, "when the exercise of magnanimity means painful, pinching, long-drawn-out sacrifice." "The thing that makes the people sore," remarks the Helena *Independent*, is that "every time the Food Administration urges conservation" prices go up. "No famine, but famine prices," comments the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, in a widely quoted editorial.

Nevertheless, "civilization can not afford to deal with barbarism as barbarism deals with civilization unless it wishes to descend to the level of barbarism," declares the Detroit *Free Press* in substantial agreement with editors north, south, east, and west, and we will feed even Germany. A new note of grimness, significant not only of our attitude toward the present provisioning of Germany, but of the spirit in which American public opinion will turn to the final peace settlement, is the chief visible reaction to the Teuton appeal for American sympathy. "Justice, tempered with mercy—but still justice," demands *The Christian Science Monitor*. Russia deserves consideration before Germany, declare the Watertown (N. Y.) *Standard*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Boston *Globe*, and the Lancaster (Pa.) *News-Journal*. The St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* declares: "We will feed Germany that she may be able to bring forth the fruits of atonement—and that we may not, through refusal to do so, sink to her own level." "But we will feed her last," add a dozen other dailies, and the Minneapolis *Journal* comments:



EUROPE'S CRADLE OF ANARCHY.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

> "There is hunger in Italy, in France, in Britain, wo in Belgium, in Servia, in Poland, shortage in neutral countries, every evil throughout Russia. The Germans have ravaged, ravished, ravened in the fashion of Attila, their exemplar Hun, have stolen goods out of households and machinery out of factories, have destroyed what they could not carry off, have sunk food cargoes innumerable. To the charity of Christendom the Germans have committed millions upon millions of their victims. And now they ask charity for themselves!"

"They will get what food is necessary," in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, "but that is because the rest of the world has more conscience and more humanity than Germany. They should be thankful for that fact, and stop whining."

On the side of purely practical considerations, it is noted by several editors that the Allies' control of the food situation gives them a powerful argument, and one likely to appeal to the Teutonic temperament, in case of hitches in the peace negotiations. "President Wilson does not misjudge Germany when he takes it that the closest road to her tractability is through her stomach," announces the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, which explains with mixed truth and humor:

> "As long as Germany conducts herself properly . . . Mr. Hoover will keep her stomach full. If she backjumps, off go the rations. Worked properly and with firmness, this simply can't lose. Not with a German. . . . . . .
>
> "After the first train-load of food in each province is well digested, then the general scheme for Germany should be presented. Full knowledge that non-acceptance would mean failure to eat further would do the job. That's a safe bet if ever there was one."

HOW THE WAR WAS WON

THE CONFESSION of the German armistice envoys to Marshal Foch that the German Army was at his mercy, with its reserves of men and munitions quite exhausted, is recalled by our editors as they hear German assertions that Hindenburg's army was still unbroken at the end and gave up the fight only because of unfortunate non-military circumstances. Due credit is given to President Wilson's successful attempts to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and his people; the pressure of hunger and discontent in Germany is not underestimated. But, the New York *World* points out, the German war-party "would pay little heed to civilian sufferings and consequent turbulence if it could still make headway in the field; Germans might still be shot and hanged into subjection if the Allies and the Americans could be withstood." Only three days, writes a New York *Tribune* correspondent from London, separated the German Army "from complete collapse." Foch, we are told, "had prepared another great attack east of the Meuse which would have been the *coup de grâce*." And "even without this, after three more days of fighting, the German Army would have broken in two." The Allied armies, it is explained, had made such progress in the last days of fighting that Prince Rupprecht's seventy divisions and the German Crown Prince's sixty-odd could not both have escaped through the narrowing gap between the Dutch border and the advancing Allied armies.

At the last, according to a correspondent of the New York *Globe* and Chicago *Daily News*, Germany was losing, on an average, a division a day in effective strength and had only nine divisions in reserve, none of them fresh. From January 1 to November 5, according to a British announcement, 405,000 prisoners were taken by the Allies in France and Belgium. During the last six weeks of the fighting twenty-five German divisions were decimated, writes Mr. William Cook from Paris to the New York *World*, and he points out that Germany's material losses have been as heavy as her losses in men: "out of 18,000 guns of all calibers that the German Army had in France July 15, 1918," a third have been captured. The last divisions brought back from Russia are said to have been "thrown into the battle without any artillery, trench-mortar, or machine-gun support." These losses in men and equipment, Mr. Cook hears, were causing a rapid decline in the German morale.

Now that the war is won, the experts are beginning to ask who did it. Well, answers the New York *Tribune*, it was "actually won" by "everybody who put his heart and soul to the job and risked his all." Statesmen, generals, editors, the soldiers who did the fighting, and the citizens who paid the bills have, in each of the associated countries, been generously giving the credit to their allies. The Emporia *Gazette* calls especial attention to the characteristically brief and modest statement in the British War Office's announcement of the end of the war: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history, the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy." Marshal Foch has told Sir Douglas Haig that the terrific smash of the British Army through the Hindenburg positions between Cambrai and St. Quentin was the blow that killed German hopes of maintaining a successful defensive. Marshal Foch has likewise spoken to General Pershing of the importance of the American drive in the Argonne region and told him that the words "the Meuse" "can be borne with pride upon the standards of the American Army." But all are agreed that no one army won the war. It was a joint victory, and the military expert of the New York *Times* thinks it "doubtful if the military history of the world records a more perfect example of cooperation of armies of different countries in the same battle than that of the British, the French, and the American armies."

Why, asks the New York *Evening Sun*, was it that after waging for four long years a defensive and generally a losing struggle, the alliance should have "of a sudden, in less than four months, overthrown completely every one of its adversaries?" It seems to this New York paper that four causes united to bring about this year's climax: "They were the single command of Foch; the American reenforcement; the quitting spirit of the Germans; and, strange to say, the elimination of Russia." In reviewing the history of the war, it points out that the Battle of the Marne proved Germany's inferiority, man for man, to the Western Allies. In 1918, Germany, having disposed of Russia, started in to dispose of its opponents in the West. The effort at first succeeded, but led to the selection of Foch as the common leader of the Allied armies. Germany at the end was no longer in a mood to fight, and "the combined aid of soldierly superiority, American aid, the removal of Russian drain on Ally power, and, above all, the unity of command was irresistible."

The admission of the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* military critic that "the Entente's Generalissimo has shown that he has some understanding in the province of strategy," is a clumsy German recognition of the preeminent military genius which all our writers gladly ascribe to the man whom our leading journalistic student of military history calls "one of the half dozen great commanders of armies" and "the successful wielder of the most intricate and colossal military machine of which we have any knowledge." This "simple French soldier, a soldier of a republican nation, has broken, smashed, and wholly demolished not alone the German Army, but the legend of German militarism"; and Mr. Simonds declares in the New York *Tribune* that "in combining the military genius of Napoleon with the patriotic loyalty of Washington, Foch has written a new and splendid chapter in military history, imperishable henceforth."

Foch's campaign from the time he accepted the German challenge is made up of three great battles, according to Mr. Simonds. In the Second Marne, beginning July 15, he defeated the Germans, wrested the initiative from Ludendorff, and ended the German advance which had lasted from March 21 until July 18. In the Third Somme, beginning on August 8 and closing in the middle of September, he forced the Germans back to the Hindenburg line. In the battle of the Hindenburg line, "which began with the Anglo-Belgian offensive in Flanders and the Franco-American thrust in Lorraine on September 26 and culminated in the gigantic and magnificent British thrust between Cambrai and St. Quentin on October 8, Foch broke the German hold upon France, shattered their whole colossal defense system, and compelled a retreat" which released Laon, Lille, St. Quentin, Cambrai, and Douai, and made certain the liberation of all of France and most of Belgium. This battle "was not a series of detached movements, but one perfectly coordinated operation" over a two-hundred-mile front "by nearly a dozen armies, each of them larger than the combined forces of Meade and Lee at Gettysburg."

The November story, continues Mr. Simonds, "is one of swift and relentless pursuit": "by the British down the valley of the Sambre through Maubeuge and across the Belgian frontier," "to the Belgian frontier in the center by the French Armies," "to and beyond the Meuse by Pershing's young army." Thus,

> "By Sunday, November 10, whose official statements, in fact, close the military history of the war, the broken German armies were fleeing eastward from the Dutch frontier to the outskirts of Metz. They were still fighting back as they retired at certain points. They were not yet routed, in the narrow sense of the word, but their power for offensive or even for prolonged defensive operations was at an end."

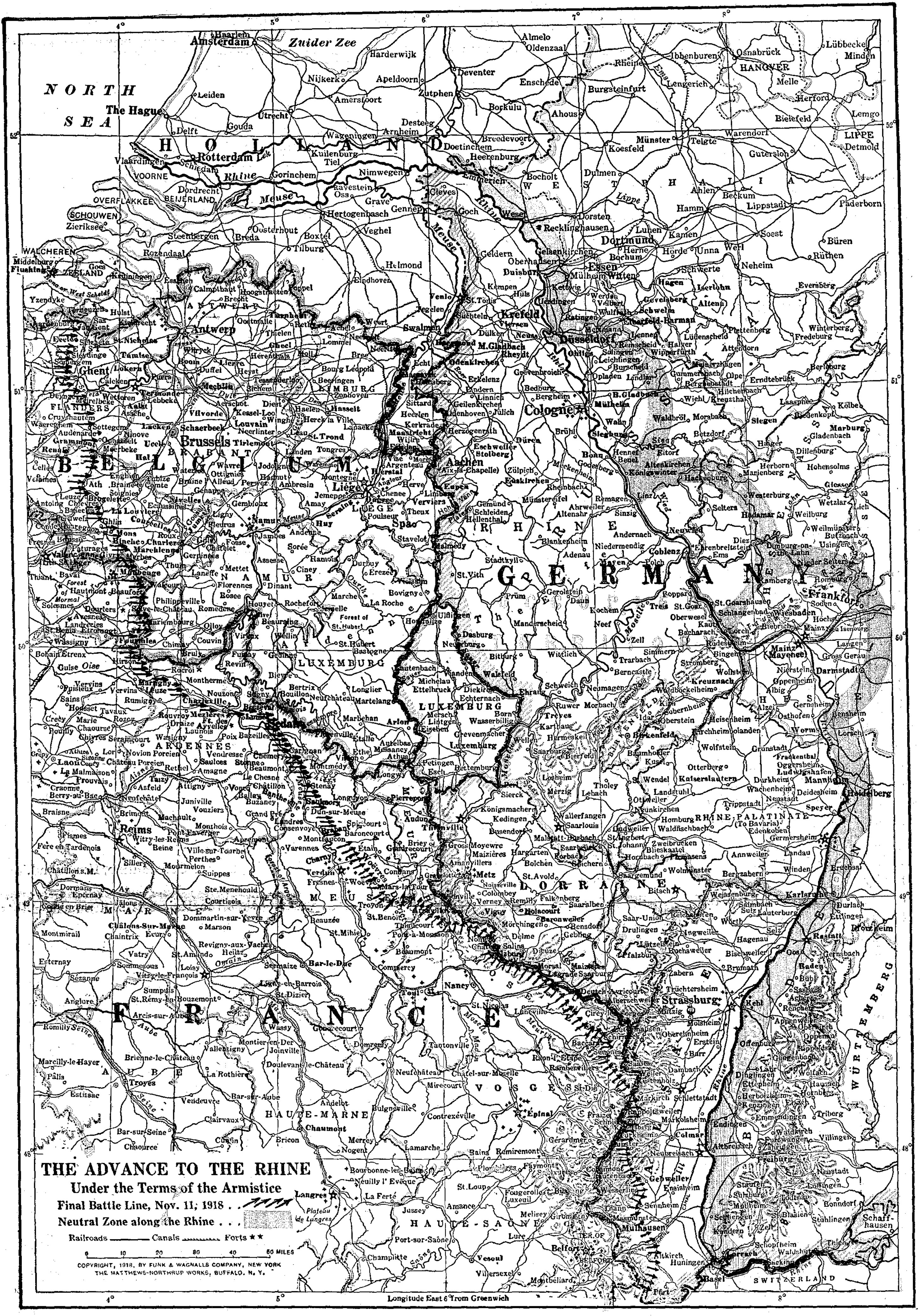
What was the strategy that won? According to Mr. Simonds:

> "The trouble with all previous Allied offensives had lain in the fact that all resources were concentrated on a narrow front and the concentration betrayed to the enemy the direction in which the attack was coming and enabled him to make a counterconcentration. The fault with the German offensives of this year has lain in the fact that they consumed all their energy and resources in dealing one colossal blow, and when that failed to achieve a decision they had to stop and prepare a new blow, giving the enemy equal opportunity to prepare and to recover from the consequences of the first blow.
>
> "The merit of Foch's strategy has lain in his ability to expand the pressure over a very wide front and multiply his partial thrusts so that the enemy was never able to get his breath or to anticipate in which direction the next blow was to fall."

This contemporary historian of the war asks us to look at Foch's successful campaign "from the side of the obstacles":

> "The four lines of defense; the innumerable switch-lines, the rivers, and the canals; an opposing army which fights well even in defeat, still provided with all the modern weapons of war. . . . But this great army, these unparalleled defenses, are all mastered in less than four months; the war is won, for even had there been no defeats in the East the long succession of German reverses would have brought Bulgaria and Turkey to the point of surrender and Austria to the verge of revolution.
>
> "What Napoleonic campaign can be hereafter reckoned to surpass that of Foch as a merely military achievement? British, French, American, Italian, Belgian troops, all perfectly controlled by a single hand, all used with exact coordination, all made to contribute to the uttermost of their possibilities, and—in less than four months—supreme victory, the smashing of the German machine, the Germany Army plucked bodily from its vast defenses and flung out of France."

In the final scene of this triumphant last act, the young American Army played a rôle which the Dallas *News* fears has been overlooked in the rejoicing over the ending of the great tragedy. One of the clearest brief narratives of our last great achievement was cabled over by an Associated Press correspondent last week. He first informs us that twenty-one American divisions, more than 750,000 fighters, took part in the action beginning September 26, known both as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse. American troops had shown what they could do at St. Mihiel and Pershing was called on to take the difficult Argonne sector. This is a densely wooded, broken country, almost roadless and fortified by the Germans to the last degree of military skill, but behind it ran the Mézières-Sedan-Metz railroad, which the Germans knew to be their "life artery." Pershing's first success was in bringing the First Army so promptly from St. Mihiel to the Argonne line. Nine divisions were thrown in on September 26, the others coming in later, tho some divisions remained on the line for three weeks. The first phase of the action ended October 31, up to which time American gains were small, but it was bitter fighting in woods, brush, and ravines, and it engaged thirty-six German divisions, which were, of course, unable to go to the help of the German armies being hammered by the French and British on the west. The attack delivered on the morning of November 1 "was the death-blow to the German Army." In the next six days "the enemy threw in fourteen fresh divisions, but all in vain." Fighting every foot of the way, our Army averaged an advance of three or four miles a day, and "for every mile the Germans gave way before them, they were yielding another mile to the British and French on the left." On November 2, the German official statement admitted that "the American attack had effected a break-through." On the 6th American soldiers entered Sedan. On the morning of the 11th the armistice was signed.



THE ADVANCE TO THE RHINE

Under the Terms of the Armistice

Final Battle Line, Nov. 11, 1918 . . .

Neutral Zone along the Rhine . . .

Railroads ——— Canals ——— Forts ★★

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
NORTH SEA
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
FRANCE
GERMANY
LUXEMBURG
SWITZERLAND
Longitude East of Greenwich

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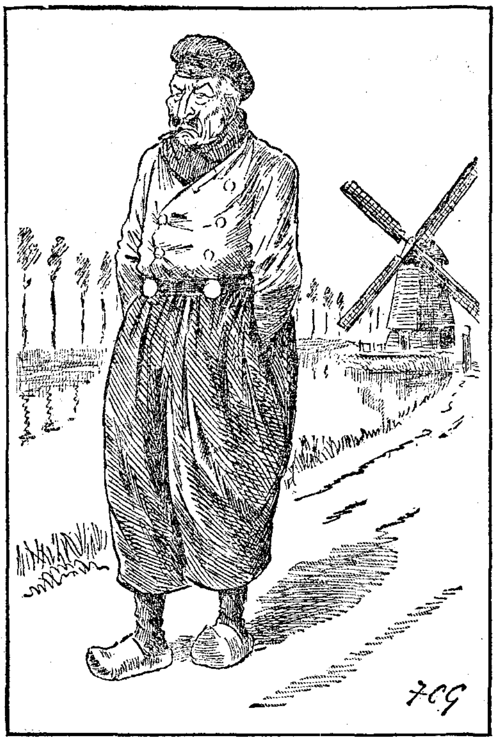
WILHELM TO THE BAR OF JUSTICE

THE INDICTMENT of William Hohenzollern, alias the Kaiser, by civilization, stands whether he abdicated or merely went through a pretense of abdication in order to trick the Allies, and if he returns to Germany, as some predict, the call for his punishment will only grow more imperative. As the promoter and chief plotter of the war that has drenched Europe and the seas of the world with blood, he is regarded with an abhorrence that now seems to have been turned to contempt because of his inglorious escape into Holland. No action of his long theatrical career has shown him up so miserably, for think of the former Emperor of Germany, who plotted mastery of the world, says the Buffalo *News*, fleeing from his people in the hour of defeat like the meanest criminal. He stands alone, this journal adds, as the lowest outlaw that has come into the world "since the record of a man has been kept." Yet there are editorial observers who can not overlook farcical aspects of the downfall of the All-Highest to the abyss of the All-Lowest. It is recalled that when the Kaiser and his accompanying generals were awaiting their train in Belgium, some Belgian bystanders asked sardonically whether the party was bound for Paris, and the fact of Mr. William Hohenzollern traveling somewhere in Holland strikes the Detroit *News* as so commonplace and ordinary one might take him for "a salesman for a toy-factory or a buyer for a nursery, seeking tulip-bulbs in the Netherlands," or then again, he might be traveling "for his health." Divers forms of vengeance are suggested by press observers, tho the Toledo *Blade* believes "few of the things that ought to be done to the Kaiser are humane enough for a civilized world to inflict on him." While not harboring any especial vindictiveness, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* feels it would not be any more than even-handed justice to "take the entire Hohenzollern fortune and give it to the Belgians and place the family in such straitened circumstances that father's lace-curtain pants would have to be cut down for Willie." That bristling Lucifer, observes the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, he of the shining armor, the super-Hohenzollern of nine centuries of generous breeding, scurries into Holland, with who knows what visions of kingly heads on the block—Charles, Louis XVI., Nicholas, among the more notable, who had obstinate obsessions as to the divine right of kings. With him go variously, this journal reminds us, Ludwig of Bavaria, August of Saxony, and the small German king fry generally, all buried under the ruin of the House of Hohenzollern.



CAMOUFLAGE—THE LATEST PHASE.

—From *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

Altho the Kaiser was reported to have abdicated before his flight into Holland, the singular fact remains, as noted by the New York *Sun* and other journals, that no document bearing his sign manual renouncing his authority and power as German Emperor and King of Prussia has been given to the public in his behalf or in behalf of the people of Germany. *The Sun* proceeds:

> "This curious omission is the more worthy of remark because the paper in which Charles of Austria remitted his authority has been published throughout the world.
>
> "It can not be argued that an embargo on official utterances from Germany has prevented the communication of the text of Wilhelm's abdication to the belligerent and neutral peoples. The various channels for the dissemination of news from Berlin are notoriously free. The propagandists, headed by Herr Solf, find them ample for the circulation of their documents. Yet not one word of the supremely important writing by which the head of the Hohenzollern is declared to have quit his imperial and kingly offices has reached the deeply interested peoples of other nations.
>
> "Why is the Wolff Bureau, official vehicle for the transmission of *Kultur* to the far ends of the earth, silent about this matter of gravest international import?"

While the authorities on international law are debating what to do with the ex-Kaiser, writes Mr. Judson C. Welliver, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe*, opinion in the capital is developing in line with the program that for a long time has been favored by many leaders in Europe, and he adds:

> "Cabled reports say that the former Emperor was trying to get to the British lines and surrender himself when he was turned back by German revolutionaries and forced to enter Holland without permission or arrangement. If he had succeeded in giving himself to General Haig the British Government would have faced the question of trying him for murder, of which he has been indicted by British grand juries, I think two or three times, on the ground of responsibility for air-raid killings.
>
> "Had he fallen into the custody of the British Army there would have been instant demand for procedure under the indictments; something that would have perplexed both the law officers of the crown and the politicians. With a general election impending, the disposal of the case might have become difficult because of its effect on the public mind.
>
> "But with the Kaiser in a neutral country and in one that has no ambition to become his permanent refuge, it is possible for his case to await attention without prejudice. If the new German Government should ask his return to Germany, he doubtless would be sent, especially if there were general agreement among the Powers on such a course."

The Richmond *Virginian* protests that there can be for the "arch-criminal of the ages" no such oblivion as that into which his puppets Constantine, Ferdinand, and the rest have disappeared, and we hear from sundry quarters the serious warning that the Kaiser is still a menace. Whatever may be the immediate form of government in Germany, the Charleston *Mail* believes there is always the danger of a reaction, and we read:

> "The Junkers will never be satisfied with any save the old régime. They will plot the return of the Kaiser, and the ex-Kaiser, who, in his day, has been a considerable plotter himself, may reciprocate.
>
> "The mere abdication of the Kaiser does not necessarily end all the troubles for which he, and the system under which he ruled, stand sponsors."

The Milwaukee *Journal* suspects that the Kaiser, safe in Holland, may be watching for some juncture of affairs which he can turn to his own advantage, yet this daily thus analyzes the situation:

> "Within Germany, he would have been helpless. Outside of Germany, he remains a menace. Possibly he may dream in his disordered mind of a Napoleonic 'return from Elba,' whereby he may be able to gather together the remnants of his power and hazard another throw of fortune. If so, he is tragically mistaken. Germany is through with him. These four years he has been on trial. Judgment has been given against him. He is an outlaw from justice."

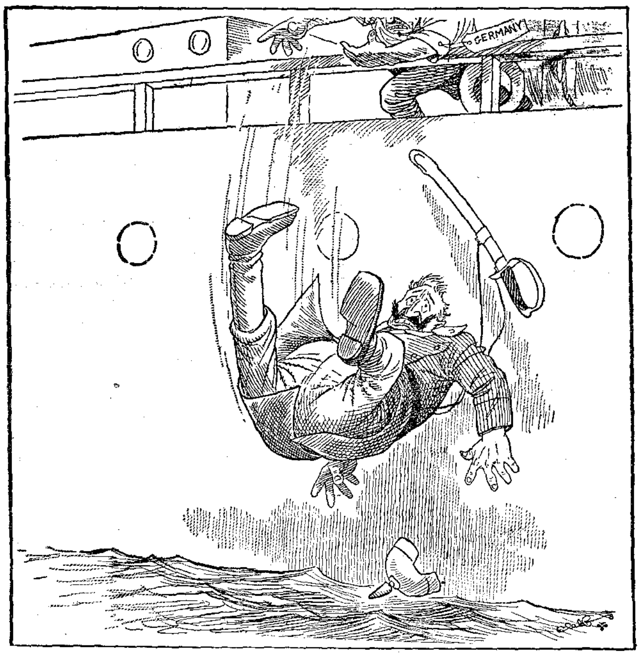
William Hohenzollern must be tried for his high crimes against civilization for two reasons, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. One is "firmly to establish the doctrine of personal responsibility of rulers and the other is to settle once for all, in a high tribunal on a full hearing of all the evidence, all the disputed questions as to responsibility for this war and for the barbarous practises that have distinguished it from other modern wars." The St. Louis paper claims that—

> "This will be the only certain way, while witnesses are yet living and documents are available, for ascertaining the historical facts. We owe it to the future to uncover all things that are hidden, to winnow official statements of their half truths and falsehoods and get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. In this manner we shall render it impossible for special pleaders to present their conflicting theories to confuse the future. . . . . . .
>
> "The late Kaiser is not the only German in high place who must be brought to trial, but his trial will surpass all others in historic interest and permanent value as an object-lesson."

While some journals, including the New York *Morning Telegraph*, believe the ex-Kaiser should be brought to the bar of justice with his chief associates and punished as any other criminals, others hold that no sentence, even death by hanging, can equal the punishment he must undergo by merely living. To quote the St. Louis *Star:*

> "What can compare to the punishment which the chief war-lord's insane scheme brought upon himself? An outcast from the country of his birth, the country of his fathers, the country in which he was the revered monarch for thirty-one years. A fugitive! A soul reeking with blood, with the agonized cries of women and babies! Brought face to face with defeat, disowned by his people, hooted by all mankind! Death would not compare to that punishment.
>
> "Haunted by a shattered dream, menaced by a guilty soul, looking upon the ruins of his frenzied folly, despised, disgraced! If he has a conscience at all (and there is a time in the lives of all men when conscience stalks in unbid) William Hohenzollern to-day is suffering a punishment beyond the power of mankind to impose."

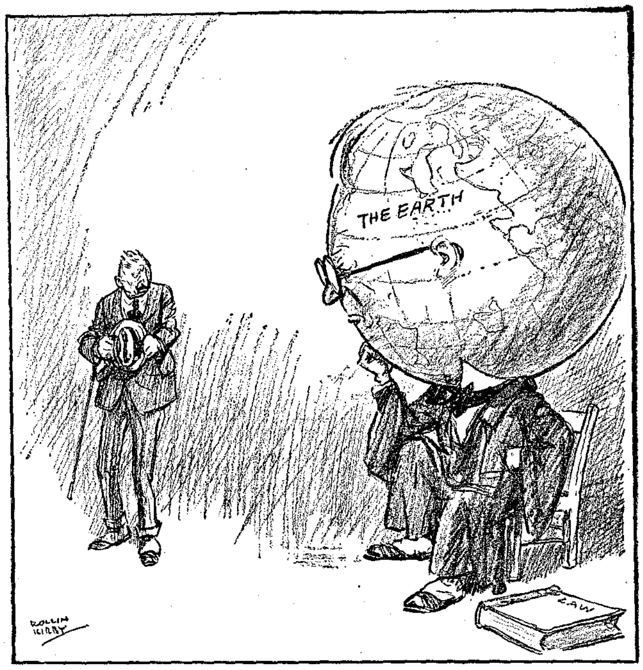
Nevertheless, it is recalled by the Columbus *Dispatch* that some years ago the British courts indicted William Hohenzollern for murder, the crime consisting of having ordered the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and we read:



"DROPPING THE PILOT."
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

> "Our prediction is that England will hang William Hohenzollern, late Emperor of Germany. And the prediction is based upon a knowledge of England's record for meting out justice to criminals. She is the one nation that does not forget, nor forgive. Also she has a habit of going about things in a perfectly legal way. So we predict that William Hohenzollern will be tried in England, and hanged."

The Hartford *Courant* would have Mr. Hohenzollern live, and, if possible, make him earn his living, and it expresses the grim wish that his days be long in order that he "may have time to think of the hell which he turned loose upon earth."



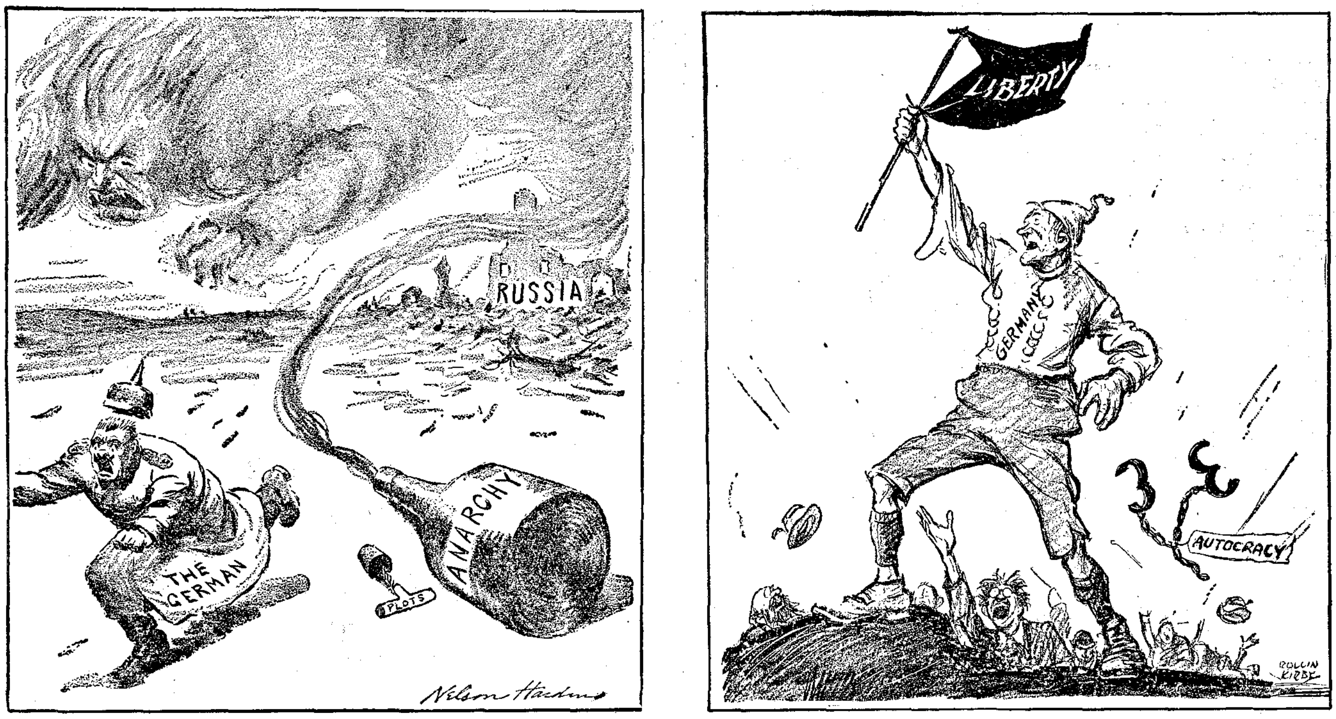
ANXIOUS MOMENTS FOR A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Whatever is done with William, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, there are other supercriminals who must not escape if justice is to be done.

> "The instigators and perpetrators of *U*-boat infamies, the murderers of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the officers who permitted crucifixion of prisoners and mangling of children, if they can be identified, and many other such, including all those responsible for throwing gas-shells into a French town full of civilians in the closing hours of hostilities. It would be unpardonable if any of these should be allowed to escape swift and terrible punishment."

As a caution against a too hasty forgetfulness of what Germany has been during the past four years, the Sioux Falls *Press* observes:

> "It was not consciousness that the Emperor had made Germany the foulest criminal nation that ever infested this troubled earth, it was not remorse, it was not a revulsion of sentiment against the horrid felonies and hideous doctrines of German *Kultur* as exemplified by Wilhelm II.—no reformation of a race prompted the demand that the Emperor abdicate. The Prussian All-Highest is kicked out in disgrace because he failed to accomplish the thing his hoch-hoching goose-steppers expected of him. He failed to win the war, he failed to annex the territory of other and better peoples, he failed to spread the coarse tenets of *Kultur* to the uttermost corners of the earth. With extravagant promise he led his people into an enterprise which brought upon their nation the unutterable detestation of all the civilized world—and brought them no loot. They could forgive the disgrace and the degradation were they in possession of loot; they have shown that a thousand times by glorifying, deifying, the fiendish crimes committed by the Kaiser and his brutal minions. Plaintively they have whined a protest against the universal contempt that has been heaped upon them, and profest not to understand it; but not once, so far as has ever become known in this country, has any important element of the German people yet rebelled against the frightful immorality of German practise and the German standard of thought, not once has any considerable faction in that now unhappy land sought to rid the German race of the rottenness in the Potsdam palace on the ground that the royal family had done a wrong against peaceful civilization."



THE MAN WHO RELEASED THE DEMON.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HOW WILL HE USE IT?
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

GERMANY'S "NEW FREEDOM."

THE PRESIDENT AT THE PEACE TABLE

THE SEAT AT THE PEACE TABLE reserved for President Wilson is heartily offered by the Allied Governments, editorial observers admit, but some of them urge strongly that he should have declined the invitation, on the idea that he can do no more at Versailles, or wherever the Peace Conference may be held, than he can do in Washington through the medium of this Government's peace representatives. Moreover, by going abroad he will be violating the almost unbroken precedent that no President should leave United States soil and he will be leaving this country at a time when home problems as vital and complex as any across the Atlantic will be engaging Congress. Fear is exprest in some quarters also that the traditional Wilsonian idealism may be too strongly injected into the consultations of the conferees. Another apprehension, felt by some journals, is stated by the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) in these words: "With our President at the Peace Conference, the world would naturally believe we expected to assume a leadership in the reconstruction of the map, and that, we think, we have no right to ask for ourselves or for the chosen head of our Republic." This is a time for "a certain national modesty," the Boston daily points out, reminding us that in proportion to participating populations, Great Britain has had fifty boys killed where we have lost one and France has suffered at a higher ratio. And because our services were of value in turning the scale, "we ought not to arrogate to ourselves a dominance of the situation." In the statement from the White House announcing President Wilson's intention to attend the Peace Conference, we read the following:

> "The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal Peace Conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the Conference."

In the view of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), when the President returns, leaving behind the formal peace delegation, the American representatives will be much dwarfed and what the President has said may be quoted to them with varying interpretations. In the confusion their weight may be less, and *The Globe* adds:

> "In another respect the President's appearance at Versailles and on European rostrums will scarcely be welcome. If David Lawrence, his faithful Rosner, is to be believed, the President entertains ideas akin to those entertained by the British Labor party and the minority of French Socialists. If this is so, his advocacy of them in Europe will necessarily savor of intrusion into delicate domestic controversies concerning which all peoples are sensitive."

Some journals, including the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), wonder whether the President has "so little confidence in his judgment in the choice of men for these high errands that he must needs go himself," and the New York *World* (Dem.) says:

> "The evident purpose is to place himself in a position where his views can the more readily be imprest upon the Conference, whether in the shaping of its peace treaties or in forwarding his own cherished ideal of a league of nations.
>
> "But where in Europe can there be found a rostrum for such expression equal to that of the Hall of the House at Washington, in the immediate presence of the representatives of 100,000,000 people?"

But among dailies that believe the President ought to attend the Conference is the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which observes:

> "It now appears that the proposal that President Wilson should attend the Peace Conference contemplates no extended stay, but merely attendance at the opening or a few of the more important sessions. In such an adventure we can see no possibilities of great harm and tremendous possibilities of good. The President stands in a peculiar way for a peace of justice as compared with a peace of bargaining. There is no other living statesman whose words would carry so much weight with the people of every country who yearn for such a peace."

While it is a bold decision that Mr. Wilson makes to sit at the peace table, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), even those who for widely different reasons have doubted the wisdom of the step will perhaps agree that he is in a better position than the public to measure the urgency of the need for it, and this journal adds:

> "For the very reason that the United States stands somewhat

apart, with no direct concern in many of the important concrete issues to be settled, its influence for a right settlement must be made chiefly by winning acceptance for right general propositions.

"If soundly laid down, clearly defined and accepted by all in the same sense, general principles go far toward the settlement of details; if there is no such clear and cordial preliminary understanding the best thought-out formulas help little. It is quite conceivable that a frank exchange of opinion at the outset might not merely hasten the desired settlement, but lift the entire proceedings to a higher level. Tho Mr. Wilson has been accused of 'note-writing,' nobody has a keener sense of the value of the spoken word, as was shown when he amazed Congress by addressing it instead of sending it a voluminous message."

Among other journals that approve the President's decision are the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), which reminds us that almost a year ago it discust the presence of Mr. Wilson at the Peace Conference "as something more than a possibility, as a practical inevitability," and it now adds:

"The broad questions of policy, laid down in his own fourteen points, may be and will be rapidly settled. When that has been accomplished none of the principal plenipotentiaries will remain, month after month, while the question is settled whether this village or that village shall remain on this side or that side of the new frontier. The British plenipotentiaries will as certainly return to London, long before all these details are fixt, as the Italians will return to Rome, and there will be nothing whatever to prevent Mr. Wilson's ship from steering for New York within a quite reasonable time.

"Even, however, if there should be some slight inconvenience suffered through the President's departure from Washington, it is nothing to the inconvenience which would be suffered by his absence from the Conference. Not even Colonel House nor Mr. Lansing could speak with his authority at the meeting of the Conference. Nor would the democracies of Europe pay quite the same attention to their utterances as to those of the President of the Republic. The fact is that Mr. Wilson has made for himself a place in the regard of the democracies of Europe which no other man in the United States could possibly hope to hold."

A FEW PEACE POINTERS

Now the war's over our troubles begin.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The finest thing about a war is the end of it.—*Detroit News.*

You may swallow your peach-stones now.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Won't somebody tell the profiteers the war is over?—*Detroit Journal.*

Retribution for the Germans may take the form of supplying them with American food at present prices.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Kaiser's greatest needs right now are an officiating clergyman and some paid-up life-insurance.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

That boasted German efficiency, it now develops, could do everything but get results.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The "work or flight order" found the Clown Prince all ready.—*Columbia Record.*

We have now to supply the one omission in our war-machine—brakes.—*Boston Herald.*

The world has at last been made safe for churches and hospitals.—*Washington Star.*

Now, is there any other gentleman in the audience who has a hankering for world-dominion?—*Columbus Dispatch.*

We surmise that the cooties will regret to learn that the war is over. A pleasant time was had by them.—*Columbia Record.*

Hostilities of the world-war ceased at the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year.—*New York Evening Post.*

Every German family should be furnished with an appetizing list of food-cargoes sent to the bottom by *U*-boats.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Huns think the armistice terms are harsh. The Hun, of course, is noted for the gentleness of his peace conditions.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The trouble with this war-game was that it ran into extra innings and Germany had no relief pitcher or pinch-hitters.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Reports that the Hohenzollern family managed to salvage $98,000,000 out of the wreck won't buoy the spirits of those left to pay off the indemnity.—*Newark News.*

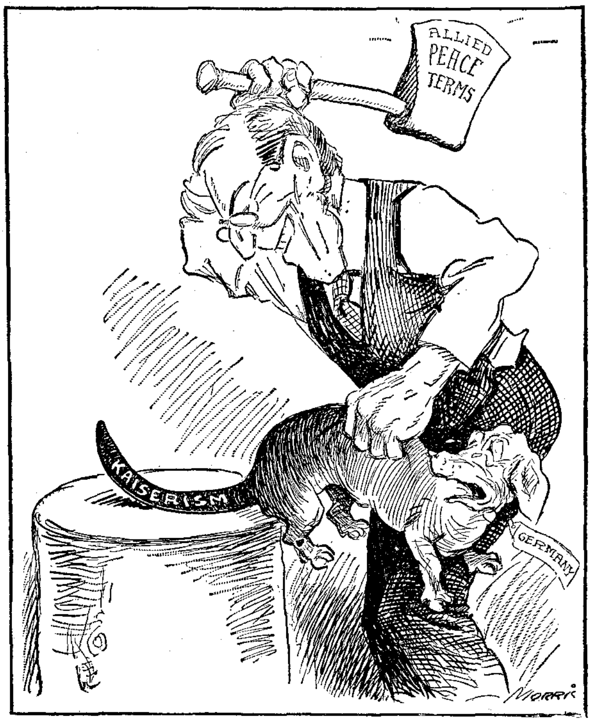
A Few Supplementary Peace Propositions to the President's Fourteen

XV. Germany must abandon all its claims to Shakespeare and publicly apologize to his memory for having asserted that he was a German.

XVI. Unless otherwise disposed of, the Crown Prince must grow a full beard, wear smoked glasses, and take other steps that may be suggested later to disguise a mug of which the world has become very tired.

XVII. Hindenburg shall be required to spend the rest of his days pulling the nails out of that wooden statue of him in Berlin for use in the rebuilding of Belgium.

XVIII. The Turks shall be forbidden to live in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, or Australia. They can use their own judgment about attempting to settle in North America.—*Syracuse Herald.*



"THERE IS A DESTINY THAT SHAPES OUR ENDS."
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

It was quite a war while it lasted.—*Detroit News.*

The Kaiser is welcome in no man's land.—*Columbia Record.*

The Italian "boot" proved that it had the kick.—*Savannah News.*

Big Bill has quit Germany, but a big bill remains.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Hohenzollern dynasty is "*versenkt,*" but not "*spurlos.*"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Can it be possible that the Czecho-Slovaks are to get home rule ahead of the Emerald Isle?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Germany is nevertheless ahead of the game, tho it has lost the whole world if it has gained its own soul.—*Houston Post.*

Gavrilo Prinzip is dead, but his bullet goes on knocking off crowns.—*New York Sun.*

We may now have to march in and make Germany safe for the Germans.—*Columbia State.*

Needed: One new excuse. We can't go on blaming everything on the war.—*Watertown Standard.*

The prediction is that army cooks who get safely back home will experience no difficulty in finding a wife.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

When news came from Holland that the Kaiser had been interned many hoped that the word had been misspelled.—*St. Louis Star.*

Germany can not expand without colonies, cries Dr. Solf. Well, who wants the accurst country to expand?—*Kingston (New York) Whig.*

Wilhelm wanted to go down in history as the greatest of the great. He has succeeded. But the greatest of the great what?—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

Anyhow, the men between thirty-seven and forty-six who laboriously prepared to answer all the queries in the questionnaire learned a lot about themselves.—*Boston Globe.*

Seeing as how Bill has been crying for a place in the sun ever since Cleveland's first term, we'd like to put in a good word for him so he'll get a sunny cell.—*Columbia Record.*

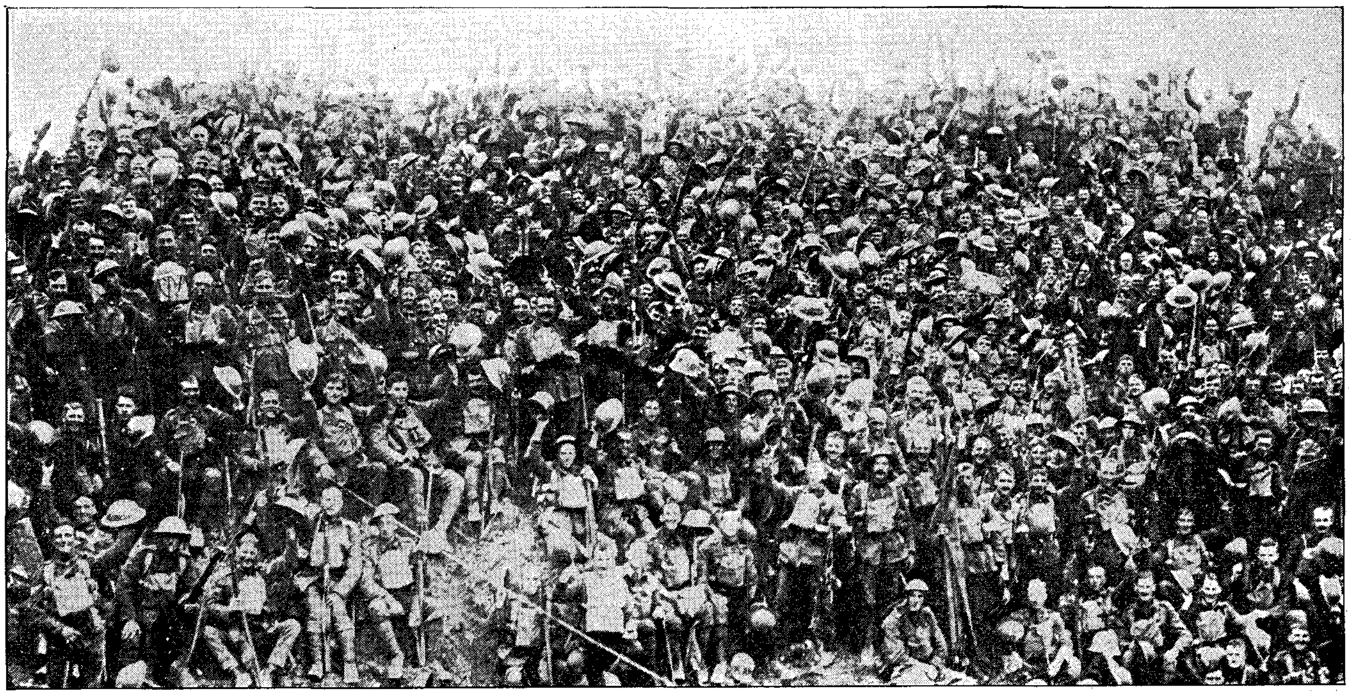
Suppose the Kaiser will now be referred to as "pretender" to the throne of Prussia. The rôle will come easy to him. He has been a pretender all his life.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The new Hun régime declares that the German Republic will be held open for all foreign peoples that may wish to join. No great rush to get in has yet been noticed.—*Cleveland Press.*

The German naval officer who regretted that the German Fleet had to be surrendered without being beaten unknowingly exprest the sentiments of every English and American sailor.—*New York Sun.*

"What enemies the Britons are! Ye gods! They are murderous cutthroats, thugs, murderers, thieves, putrid decadents, descendants of criminals, the sediment of the scum of Europe."—*Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung.* But otherwise, of course, we are all right.—*Cassell's Saturday Review (London).*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BRITISH TOMMIES CHEERING THEIR VICTORY AT ST. QUENTIN.

These are members of a South Stafford and North Stafford regiment who gained their objective by swimming the St. Quentin Canal with life-belts. Aside from this, they captured two bridges across the canal, which enabled them to move their guns. This was at one time a part of the Hindenburg line, which crumbled under the "hammer-blows" which boys like these delivered.

THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS

A MOST INTERESTING ELECTION, upon the haziest issues, is now about to be fought in Britain. The London papers tell us that never before in the history of Parliament have the old-time political parties been in such a chaotic condition, and, to cap all, they remind us that Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, is a man without a party. No one quite seems to know where the Liberal party, led by Mr. Asquith, stands, tho the Unionists, led by Mr. Bonar Law, are more or less supporters of Mr. Lloyd George. The Labor party, up to the present rather wavering allies of the Premier, will, say most of the prophets, go to the poll in opposition in the hope of securing a Labor Ministry. Whatever happens, we are told, the next House of Commons will not present the exceptional features of the last. In 1910, when the present Parliament was elected, the Liberals secured 272 members and their Conservative opponents came back with exactly the same number, the result being that the sixty-five Irish Nationalist members, had the whip-hand of Parliament, which they used to force the Liberals to pass the Home-Rule Bill. This time entirely new conditions prevail. The rise of Sinn Fein in Ireland, in the opinion of the strongly Home-Rule Manchester *Guardian*, spells defeat for the Nationalists, who will be replaced in most instances by Sinn-Fein members who will never appear at Westminster. Another interesting feature results from the Representation of the People's Act of 1918, which not only largely increases the electorate, but permits women to vote for the first time. Prior to the act about 8,000,000 males were qualified to vote. Now about 10,000,000 men and 6,000,000 women will go to the polls, being represented by one member for 70,000 of the population in Great Britain and one member for every 43,000 in Ireland. What the outcome will be no one can predict. But journals of every variety of political shade admit that there is no direct issue to put before the country, and many are of the opinion a new party will come to birth during the election campaign. The Tory London *Saturday Review* puts the situation thus:

> "The next election will be a repetition on a large scale of the Khaki election of 1900. The country will be asked to support the Government in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. This will be the Central party. . . . It will sweep the country, and the greater part of its majority will be contributed by voters who in normal times would be described as Conservative. . . . There will be five or six parties, or factions, who will run candidates in opposition to the Ministerialists, and, in the confusion, many of them will be returned. The most respectable of the opponent factions will be the remnant of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Asquith, and his lieutenants, Messrs. Herbert Samuel and Runciman, a party still strong with the strength of the non-conformist conscience and with the adherence of free trade. In the Bolshevist attempt to rob the upper and middle classes which will follow the end of the war, most of the old Liberals will join the Central or Conservative party. The number of this party returned at the ensuing polls will largely depend on Mr. Asquith's rhetorical success and on the use he makes of the free-trade policy.
>
> "The Labor party will be split into three sections—the old Trade Unionists, led by Messrs. Barnes and Hodge, possibly supported by Mr. Havelock Wilson and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union; the Internationalists, or Bolshevists, led by Mr. Henderson; and that concourse of mutually repulsive atoms, sometimes called the Independent Labor party, and made up of the Union of Democratic Control, the Fabians, and Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Snowden."

The frank acknowledgment, by the Unionist and Lloyd George papers, that the election will be "Khaki" moves the editor of the Liberal London *Daily News*—a bitter opponent of Lloyd George—to fury. He writes:

"So far as can be ascertained, no one, either inside or outside the Government, wants an election except Mr. Lloyd George. It is claimed by his inspired voices in the press that he wants it in order that he may have a mandate for the Peace Conference. But a mandate can not be given without an issue being raised. Is it the intention to present the country with a peace policy and ask it to vote on that? Nothing is less likely. There is no peace policy, and quite recently Mr. Bonar Law declared that it was impossible to discuss the subject either in the House of Commons 'or in any other House.' Is it conceivable that a subject which can not be mentioned in Parliament can be suddenly presented to the country as the issue in the midst of a rough-and-tumble election? The suggestion is plainly dishonest. No one knows what the Government policy is—not even the Government. For there is no policy. . . . . .

"In these circumstances we know that the election would not turn on the peace policy or the future. It would turn on khaki. It would be an election for 'catching flats'—for obtaining a blank check for five years on a wave of momentary feeling. 'I have prepared my election address,' said a supporter of the Government the other day. 'It is brief. This is it: "I appeal to you for your support on behalf of the Government that has won the war."' An election fought on those lines, and at this time it would be fought on no other, would be an insult to the nation."

The Westminster Gazette, another Liberal paper generally reported to be the mouthpiece of Mr. Asquith, thinks that the election should not be held, altho it admits that under the Constitution a new Parliament is long overdue:

> "There will be a large number of three-cornered contests in which anything may happen, and a great many others in which there will be none but personal issues between candidates protesting that their policy is identical. A House so elected can not have any permanent authority or be more than the child of emergency. The real motive—as is perfectly well known to every one who can read large print and remembers the election of 1900—is not to regularize the constitutional position, but to catch the favorable tide of military success and turn it to account for the people in power. . . . . .
>
> "When the peace comes and the new issues are straightened out, it will be necessary at once to hold another election, and any attempt to strain the authority of a Parliament elected in the present exceptional circumstances would certainly land us in most serious trouble."

The Parliamentary correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* tells us that—

> "The Prime Minister is to go to the country with the cry of 'Vote for the man who won the war.' He is thus to get a free hand in the peace terms, and I am assured that, unless his Conservative friends prevent him, Mr. Lloyd George will put forward a social program which is to prove very alluring to the working classes. In this way Labor discontent is to be converted into votes for the Coalition, which, it is hoped, will sail into office as the new and really popular 'National party.'"

The Conservative *Evening Standard* thinks that this is a golden moment to form a new party—under Lloyd George, who is now as popular with the Tories as he was execrated ten years ago:

> "Our younger statesmen, both Conservative, Liberal, and Labor, with their eyes on the present and the future rather than on the past, will have a great opportunity presented to them to evolve from the Coalition a new Center or National party free from the prejudices which had grown up during the Victorian era till they became second nature to many misguided men."

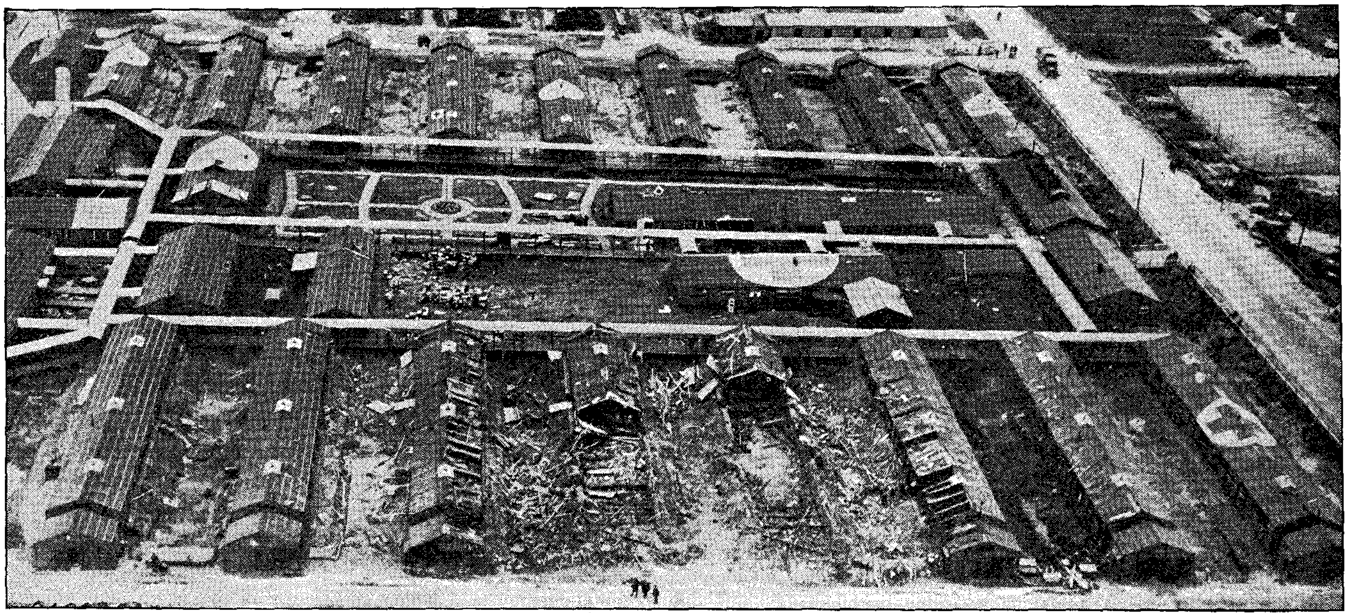
The Socialist London *New Statesman* sees trouble ahead:

> "An election, it is generally supposed, would replace the Nationalist majority by a Sinn-Fein majority. How would that help us at the Peace Conference? And there is the special position of Labor. Mr. Lloyd George's cue, it would appear, is to bring a general charge of unpatriotism against the Labor party chiefs. Already one of his most intimate organs refers regularly to Mr. Henderson as 'the Bolshevist leader.' What effect can such misrepresentations of Labor's prowar majority have but to strengthen the hands of its antiwar minority? It would be the story of the Redmonites and Sinn Fein over again. And suppose Mr. Lloyd George's chicane triumphed and the responsible leaders of Labor were prostrated, does any one suppose that the millions of trade-unionists in the workshops would take it lying down? Obviously the strike problem would assume a new sharpness, in proportion as Labor felt the strike-weapon to be the only weapon left to it. . . . . .
>
> "That Mr. Lloyd George has some new and great qualities as a Premier only a churl would deny. His defect is a habit of keeping his action and utterance on a lower moral level than that of any of his great predecessors. How far he is or is not chained to this level and unable to shake clear of it posterity will judge, especially from his action now. It is not parties alone that a khaki election may divide off into sheep and goats."

So far no election slogan has been invented by any party, but in a speech to his Liberal followers Lloyd George thus defined the issue on which he will go to the polls on December 14:

> "The mandate of this Government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the Peace Conference will be in favor of a just peace."

This looks like the revival of Disraeli's slogan at the election of 1880, after the treaty of Berlin, of "Peace with Honor."



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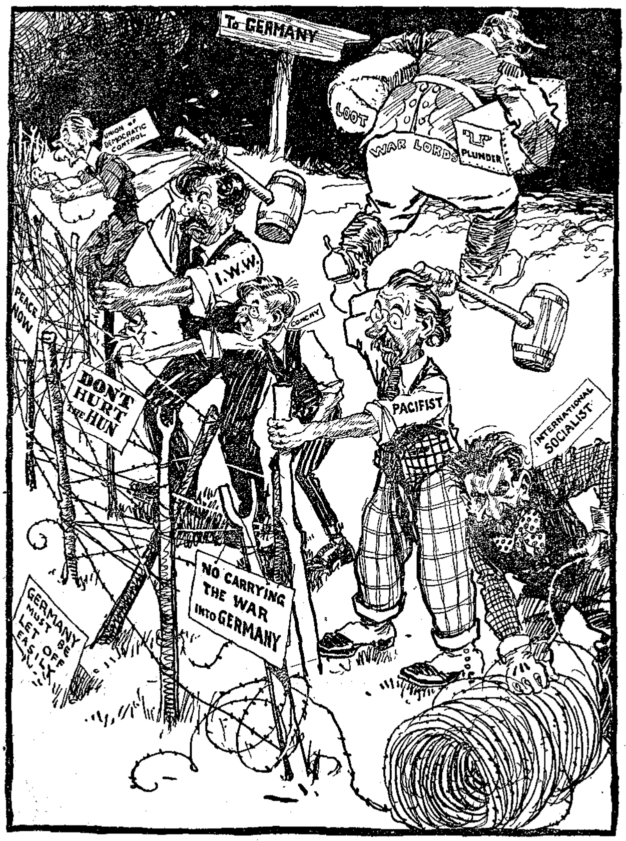
ONE OF GERMANY'S CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

A hospital bombed by the Huns. Fourteen large Red-Cross signs, distinctly painted, refuted any claim of a mistake. After killing and maiming our helpless wounded, the Huns now ask, in the name of "humanity," that we grant them a "magnanimous" peace.

GERMANY PLAYING THE "BABY ACT"



THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE.

—*Passing Show* (London).

PEOPLE DROPT DOWN DEAD in the streets from starvation in Poland during the long years of war-agony hatched by Germany, without one word of pity so far as we could discover in the German papers reaching this office. Armenians, too, died like flies from mere thirst while portly German guards kept the Moslem Turks from giving water to them. Yet not a German word of regret was heard in the homeland, even when the German missionaries in Turkey wrote home a stinging rebuke to their own Government that would raise blisters on any less hardened psychology. But, to use a naive Teutonic expression, "that is war." When the fighting ended, no doubt the air would be filled with pathetic appeals for food for the starving Poles, Armenians, Servians, and the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners. So one might think. Thus far, however, the appeals coming from Germany seem to be entirely and absolutely for aid for the oppressors, and not one word for the opprest. Indications in the news are that food will be sent, but purely to prevent the rise of Bolshevism that may infect other lands. Since the armistice was signed, we have been assailed by a constant series of notes, wireless messages, and appeals to women telling us that the poor dear Germans are starving, and sending heart-rending appeals for food. On this point the London *Saturday Review* has a word to say which at the moment is singularly apt:

"The Germans must either bully or cringe to somebody—'it is their nature to.' They thought that they had got hold of 'a softy' in President Wilson, and so they began to beslaver him with compliments as their protector, the savior of the world, who was going to fight with them for the freedom of the seas and the freedom of commerce. But the Puritan professor, who happens just now to be the absolute ruler of a hundred million of the richest and most powerful nation in the world, was not to be caught by the chaff of Prince Max or Dr. Solf, being quite aware that there are some animals of whom, as Pope said,

"It is the slaver kills, and not the bite."

All the sentimentalists, all the pacifists, all the concealed pro-Germans, are now reminding us that in the hour of victory it is our duty to be "magnanimous." The German sympathizers are letting no grass grow under their feet. On the day after the armistice was signed, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* wrote:

"The end of active hostilities finds Germany in a state of extreme exhaustion and internal unrest such as is inevitable after the radical governmental changes. It seems remarkable, however, in these circumstances, that so far the radical upheaval has not manifested itself in bloody excesses.

"This gives rise to the hope that the German nation in setting its house in order will avoid anarchy; a comparatively calm evolution is, of course, to be heartily wished for in the interests of the German people themselves.

"In its present condition the German nation needs sympathetic support from all sides. It needs the material and moral aid of the rest of the world in order to get back on its feet and reorganize its national existence under new conditions.

"In this dark and fateful hour, the German nation needs the sympathy of the world, and particularly the United States, and this sympathy will not be withheld if the reorganization goes on in an orderly manner."

Another New York German paper makes a strong bid for our sympathy for the poor Germans, so distrest with the aftermath of war. The *New-Yorker Herold* says:

"The great upheaval in Germany, according to all the news at hand, has been as thorough as could possibly be imagined. The mood of the masses for a political change was so overwhelming and manifested itself with such force and directness that the classes which hitherto ruled and their representatives could not even dream of offering resistance. . . . . . .

"We exprest the view weeks ago that a revolution in Germany would not bring about such chaotic conditions as we saw arise in Russia. Owing to its organizing power and its love of order, the German nation will promptly overcome disorder. The need of peace and bread, that was what made the force of the German revolution so irresistible. The masses in the Allied countries will now be able to concentrate upon their needs."

Stephane Lauzanne, the editor of the Paris *Matin*—a paper which above all others has stimulated the French morale, even in the darkest days—bids us beware of all this "sob stuff." He reminds us that these "good Germans" who are now pitifully extending their empty plates toward us are the same "good Germans" who cheered the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, with its freight of innocent women and children, who permitted the sinking of hospital-ships without "batting an eyelid," who looked on calmly and even approvingly while their sons ravished and raped and pillaged in defenseless Belgium. He proceeds:

"It is ridiculous to speak of the 'good German people'—the same German people who shouted with glee when the *Lusitania* was sunk and little American children drowned. The German Socialists are noisy now; they were silent when Belgium was invaded, when the Brest-Litovsk treaty was signed. Let them be silent now. When the American boys arrived in Château-Thierry they found packages wrapt up and addrest to the 'good people of Germany'—packages which contained things stolen from our homes in the French city—there were letters found also—letters from 'the good people of Germany'—expressing gratitude for similar 'presents' sent them in the past.

"There are no 'good German people' except those that are dead."

Mr. Lauzanne reminds us that "there is no magic in the word democracy," and that because a people assume, more or less sincerely, a democratic form of government, they do not change their nature overnight. He reminds us that the hungry German appealing for our aid to-day is the same hectoring German who has consistently despised us in the past. How far he is right can be seen from what the *Frankfurter Zeitung* had to say a few short weeks ago when it wrote:

"We are not criminals in chains who need to do penance in sackcloth and ashes. We want to reach an understanding and compensate differences as equals among equals, but we would rather shed the last drop of our blood than make any disgraceful submission."

The London *Times* quite solemnly bids America to beware of the Germans, who, it says, "are attempting to maneuver President Wilson into the position of trustee for Germany," and it goes on to warn us to beware of magnanimity both now and at the Peace Conference. It continues:

> "President Wilson is unlikely to be the victim of Prussian guile. The main interest of the German people, as distinguished from the interests of those who have made its name a byword, is that out of this conflict shall come a peace just and lasting. Such a peace can not be the work of Germany or of the German people, who have shown no sense of justice, or mercy, or uprightness, but have consistently measured morality by the standard of ruthless force. The peace must be the work of the Allied peoples and of the people of the United States, whose governments have now to face and to discharge a task of immeasurable responsibility in a spirit of trusteeship for the future of mankind.
>
> "Whatever intercourse may be necessary with enemy representatives must be strictly limited to the practical application of negotiable details. The indisputable terms of a just peace must be agreed upon by the Allies and the United States in advance, and accepted unchanged by the enemy."

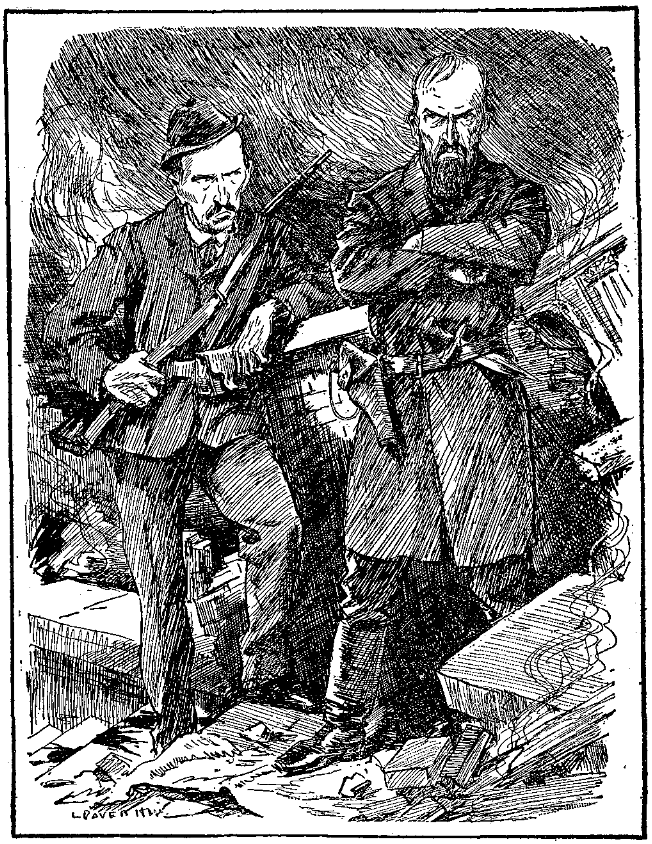
THE SWISS CENTER OF BOLSHEVISM

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA of the Bolshevik gospel has been undertaken by Lenine and Trotzky, whose desire to convert the world to their way of thinking is almost religious in its intense fervor. Switzerland they have selected as an ideal center for the dissemination of their topsyturvy doctrines, and this excites the apprehension of the *Journal de Genève*, which devoted several columns for four days to the "menace." The London *New Europe* has carefully digested this mass of material and tells us that "it is quite clear that Lenine's intention was to make Switzerland the source of discontent and unrest express in extreme revolutionary forms, and from there spread his doctrines into France, Italy, Germany, and Austria." How Lenine hopes to stir up the Swiss *The New Europe* describes:

> "The first place in Lenine's program is occupied by a recommendation that, as far as possible, Switzerland shall be denationalized. He wishes to see brought about, he says, a close union between Swiss workers and workers of foreign nationality for common action against all forms of *Sozialpatriotismus*. It will be necessary, in order that Lenine's program shall be carried out, for the Socialist party of Switzerland to be captured by the extreme revolutionary section.
>
> "But Lenine's interference with Swiss domestic policy goes even further. One of the most hotly contested proposals put forward during the war was the Socialist popular initiative for a direct Federal tax. If this had been carried, a decisive blow, it was thought, would have been dealt at the Swiss cantonal system and the federal constitution. . . . . . .
>
> "Wherever a strike movement has manifested itself, from just causes or not, there Lenine's followers are to direct their attention and turn the tide of discontent into the channel of revolutionary action. These are Lenine's words on the subject: 'The best means of dragging concessions from the *bourgeoisie* is not that of transactions or arrangements touching their interests or their prejudices, but the organization and the preparation of the revolutionary struggle of the masses against the *bourgeoisie*. Thus we may be certain that the more wide-spread our propaganda the wider will be the extent of the public which we may be able to persuade of the necessity for this progressive tax, and the greater will be the anxiety of the *bourgeoisie* to make concessions, and we shall profit by each one of these concessions, be it never so small, to extend and strengthen our struggle for the integral expropriation of the *bourgeoisie*.'
>
> "Finally, Lenine urges the inculcation into the mind of the Swiss people of the doctrines of antimilitarism. In his view the Swiss Army and all national armies exist not for the purpose of their country's defense or the maintenance of its neutrality, but for the sole benefit of the *bourgeoisie*. At no time are Socialists justified in giving their support to votes of credit for military purposes, and even if Switzerland were dragged into the war Socialists would be expected to oppose with all their energy the principle of national defense. Only in one instance could support for a war by Socialists be justified, namely, when the country has been converted into a Socialist state, and the armies are to be used for the defense of the proletariat against the *bourgeoisie*.
>
> "Lenine would not have Socialists refuse to serve in the Army. It is their duty to acquaint themselves with the use of arms, so as to be able to turn them against the *bourgeoisie* when the proper moment arrives."

A cable dispatch from Bern draws attention to the danger that Lenine's activities in Switzerland bring to Anglo-Saxondom:

> "Many will think the Bolshevik alarm is German propaganda trying to frighten England from America, but one can not too strongly insist that Bolshevism must not be ridiculed, but taken very seriously. Already such Swiss bookshops and kiosks as Germany controls display books, pamphlets, and periodicals by Lenine, Trotzky, and other Bolshevik leaders and writers. They are published in German, Italian, French, and English.



THE LIBERATORS.

FIRST BOLSHEVIK—"Let me see: we've made an end of law, credit, treaties, the Army and the Navy. Is there anything else to abolish?"

SECOND BOLSHEVIK—"What about war?"

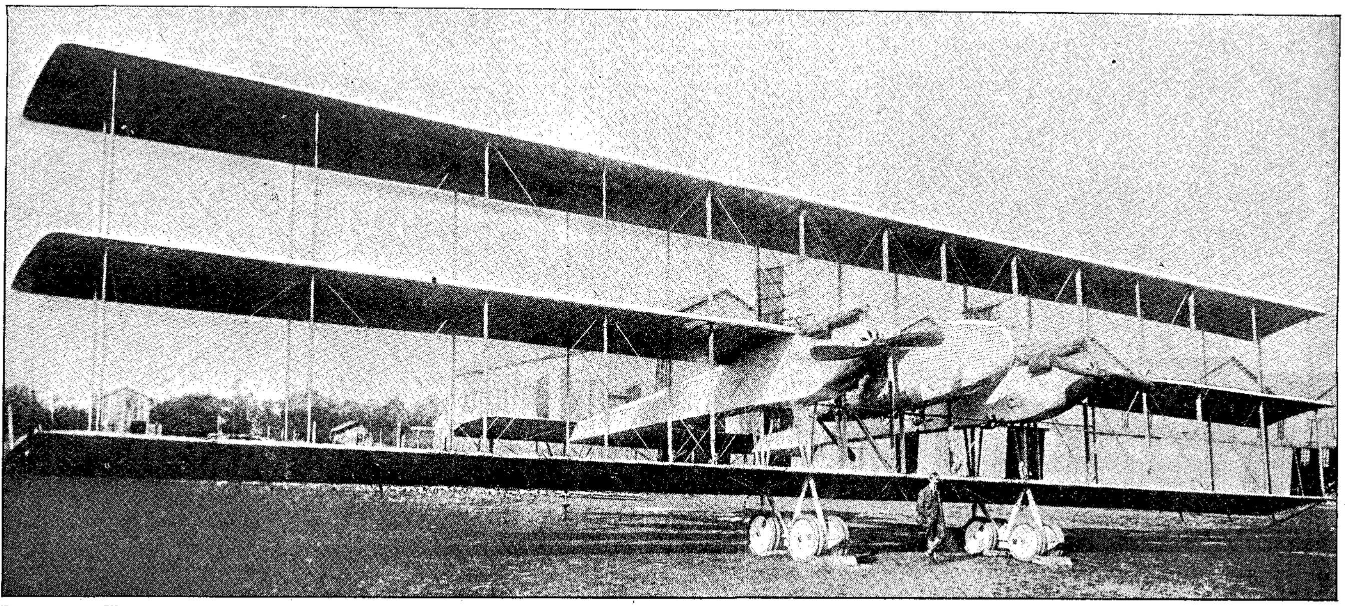
FIRST BOLSHEVIK—"Good! And peace, too. Away with both of 'em!" —*Punch* (London).

> "The Bolsheviki have their own printing-works near Bern and 10,000,000 rubles are admitted to have been placed in the Swiss Bank to the credit of their propaganda."

On the other hand, the Swiss correspondent of the London *Morning Post* considers that there is much cry over little wool, and that all this Bolshevik excitement is artificially engineered by German agents in an endeavor to temper the wind to their own shorn lamb. He writes:

> "We are repeatedly told that if the Allies insist upon too hard terms the result will be the outbreak of Bolshevism in Germany, which will involve, first, neutrals and then the whole world. This warning is particulatly well calculated to appeal to the peace-loving Swiss, altho unfortunately for the argument such manifestations of disorder as have occurred in Switzerland have been deliberately engineered by German agents. Such Bolshevik tendencies as have manifested themselves in Switzerland appear to me entirely alien in character, in so far as they are not, on the one hand, outbreaks of youthful indiscipline on the part of larrikins corrupted by German influence, and, on the other, an expression of impatience on the part of the Swiss at the manner in which it is considered that the full powers entrusted to the Federal Council have occasionally been exercised."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



From the Press Illustrating Service.

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE.

One of the great *Caproni* planes, monsters of the air, that are the latest achievement of the impossible.

HOW AVIATION HAS DONE THE IMPOSSIBLE

INVENTION IS LARGELY the achievement of the impossible—or of that which was always considered impossible until somebody did it. This has been especially true of aviation. The airplane itself was an impossibility until it actually flew, and almost every improvement on the original machine has been voted an impossibility until it was proved a success. The great *Caproni* planes—aerial cruisers—are the latest practical contradictions of asserted impossibility. Henry Woodhouse, vice-president of the Aerial League of America, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 31), quotes the following dictum as everywhere accepted until very recently, and as having greatly delayed the building of large planes: "Airplanes twice or three times the size of the present ones are impossible because as the size of the wings are doubled the thickness of the wings must also be doubled, and you soon reach the point where the airplane can only lift its wings." He goes on:

"As late as March, 1917, when Admiral Fiske urged the building of large torpedo planes he was begged by 'experts' not to risk his wonderful reputation by urging something mechanically impossible. Immediately after, the country was thrilled with the cross-country flights made by Captain Resnati with a *Caproni* biplane, which was sent to the United States with a larger *Caproni* triplane by the Italian Government to demonstrate the value of large airplanes. One of Captain Resnati's flights took him to Washington, where the machine was held on exhibition for a number of days. While it was on exhibition Admiral Fiske went to see it and received an offer from the Italian authorities to use the machine to conduct his experiments in launching torpedoes.

"Those who said large airplanes were impossible had failed to take into consideration the fact that the wing of the average-sized airplane weighs a fraction over one pound per square foot, and is supposed to lift close to ten pounds per square foot at the normal lift-drift pressure, so that if the thickness and weight of the wing should even be trebled the argument advanced against the large machine would still be fallacious. But as a matter of fact, in judging large airplanes it is absolutely necessary to consider that on the whole they are more efficient than small ones, because they lend themselves to many more improvements in wing curves, stream-line members, and mountings than do small machines. It may also be considered that there is a rather great saving in weight in that it is not necessary to have three sets of instruments and control wheels because the machine is three times as large as the average-sized machine, nor is it necessary to increase the weight of the engine mountings by three or four times because the machine is three or four times larger than the average airplane.

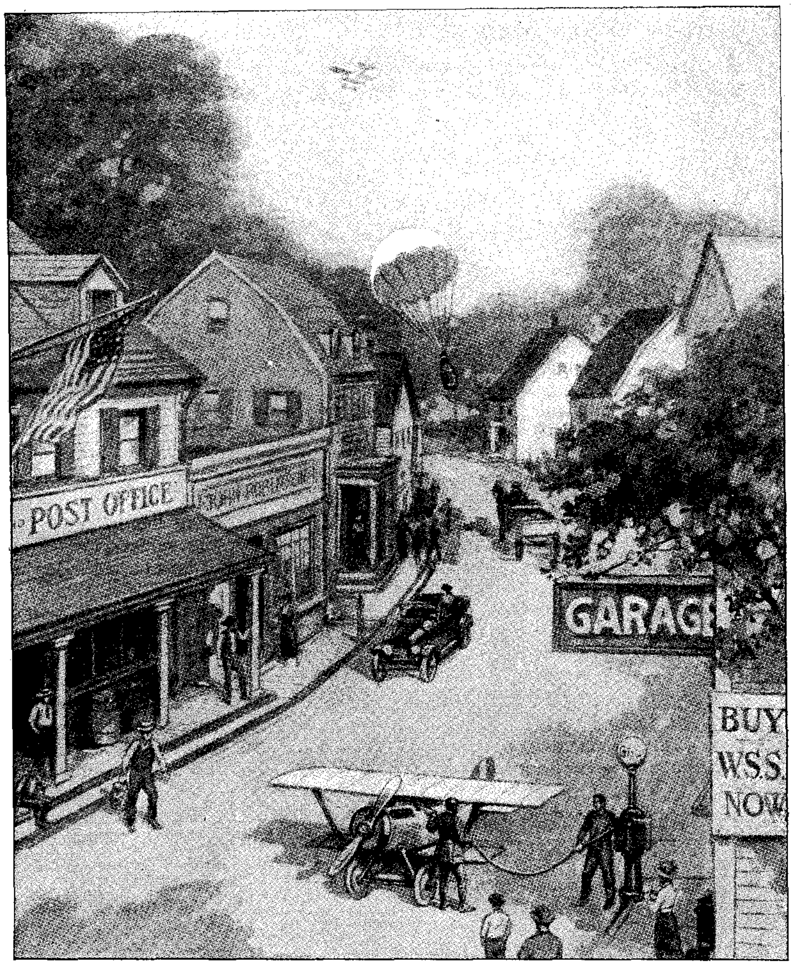
"I recall how Prof. Simon Newcomb in 1902 'proved beyond question' that it would be 'impossible' for a heavier-than-air machine to rise from the ground.

"After the Wright brothers made their first flight on December 17, 1903, and for five years after, people all over the world disbelieved that an airplane could actually fly. Some admitted that it could rise, like a skipping-stone, but would be unable to turn in the air. The reports of the Wrights' circular flights before 1908 were not believed, and the circle of Henri Farman in France in 1907 was held as being a stunt. Then in 1908, Wilbur Wright proved beyond doubt in his flights in France that circling was part of flying. He took the word 'impossible' out of the aerial dictionary.

"Only six years ago, when the Aero Club of America offered to order several airplanes to compete for the International Aviation Trophy and required that the airplane make a speed of one hundred miles an hour, it was criticized very generally by people who held that airplanes could only be used for scouting, and that for that purpose a speed of from fifty to sixty miles an hour was best. They held that beyond that speed the observer could not get a good view of what was going on below him. When the Aero Club of America authorities answered that speed would be one of the principal factors in military airplanes, because they would be employed in fighting and for bomb-dropping, the so-called authorities then asked, 'What will you fight with—your fists?' The Aero Club authorities stated that machine guns and bombs would be used, and the technical obstructionists presented mathematical computations to show that the recoil of a gun and the dropping of a bomb weighing more than fifty pounds would upset the airplane. We know now that it does not, but many people believed them.

"Those who exprest the possibility of equipping airplanes with two or more motors were considered visionary, and again mathematical computations were presented to show first that a machine equipped with two motors would be unable to lift its own weight, and, secondly, that if one motor stopt, the other would make the machine spin around and, presumably, disaster would follow.

"The United States is indebted to Caproni and his very able representatives, Capt. Silvio Resnati, Capt. Ugo d'Annunzio, and Leopoldo Belloni, for demonstrating the value of the large machines and proving that large machines do not grow old while they are being manufactured, as is often the case with small machines — because large machines can be used for night-bombing, when they cannot be seen by the enemy, and therefore do not have to fight the enemy's combat airplanes or to continually dodge the fire of anti-aircraft batteries. The only time that the latter has to be done is when the bombing begins and the enemy's searchlights search the sky for the bombing airplanes and the anti-aircraft batteries try to build a barrage fire to make the progress of the bombers difficult."



From "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

THE MAIL EXPRESS OF THE COMING DAY.

These baby airplanes measure only fifteen feet from tip to tip.

NEAR-GLASS

Substitutes for glass are in demand, owing to the shortage of the real thing due to the exigencies of the war. Even in this country it has been felt by milkmen, manufacturers of bottled goods, and even the thrifty housewife, trying to do her bit by preserving fruits and vegetables. In France, where heavy bombardment has been going on for four years, the losses in window-panes and glassware of all kinds are many times as great. In those regained areas where the work of reconstruction has already begun, many ingenious substitutes are being proposed. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 2):

"One admirable suggestion is that window space shall be divided by bars of lead, wood, or other suitable material into small partitions as was the common practise among our ancestors, to which the diamond-shaped panes in old houses bear witness. Large panes which have been cracked can be cut up to fill these smaller spaces. Another advantage is that small panes can be shipped with much less expensive packing and with far less loss by breakage than the large sheets to which we have become accustomed.

"Another proposition is to make use of various substitutes which lack the perfect transparency of glass to fill the windows of cellars, stables, garages, etc., where a bright light is not required. . . . . .

"Siloxid is a glass having a blue tinge; it is composed of silica and certain acid oxids such as those of zirconium and of titanium. Artificial mica is made by mixing 45.5 parts of green sand with 12 parts of bauxite and 30.5 parts of calcined magnesia, the mixture being fused in the electric furnace; 14 parts of alkali are then added to 90 per cent. of this and it is allowed to cool slowly. While these products are transparent they are comparatively costly. There are various derivatives of cellulose, however, which are quite inexpensive and which make excellent substitutes for glass where full transparency is not demanded. Among these are cellophane, which is made by coagulating cellulose in a solution of viscose by means of a salt of ammonia, and cellite, which dissolves in acetic acid and gives with camphor a mass which resembles celluloid. Other substances proposed are gelatin, which has been dissolved and then dried in sheets of the size required, and various products derived from casein and albuminoid bodies, such as bakelite; again, we may employ synthetic resin, which is prepared by the condensation of the phenols under the influence of formol. . . . . .

The exhibit offered under the name 'P. A. T.,' is formed of two sheets of paper which adhere closely but are strengthened by the interposition between them of stout strands of hemp; translucency is imparted by a special sort of glue which unites the two sheets, and by a flexible varnish covering the exterior. . . . . . .

"So-called 'Vitro-Cellose,' which is insoluble in water and impervious to atmospheric attack, is composed of an extremely fine and light metal-lattice work covered with a substance which is neither inflammable nor explosive, as is celluloid. This sort of pane can be set in windows like glass either by moldings or by means of putty. The price in France is 16.5 francs ($3.30) per square meter. Another substitute offered is 'flexible glass,' constituted like the preceding by a product which is translucent and impervious to both air and water combined with an openwork support (tarlatan, muslin, gauze, fine light metal cloth, etc.), the whole then being covered with an even and flexible film. This kind of pane is exceedingly flexible so that it can be rolled up when it is to be transported; it is put in position in window-sashes by means of strips of wood tacked in. This is sold, when the support consists of tulle, at 5 francs ($1) per square meter, and for 12.5 francs ($2.50) per square meter when the support is metal textile."

BABY AIRPLANES — Airplanes of less wing-spread than some of the largest albatross of the South Seas are being produced in England, according to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, November). Says this magazine:

"The wings of these tiny machines extend only 15 feet, while albatross have been known to measure 17 and 18 feet from tip to tip. It is considered likely that aircraft of this type will prove valuable to the aerial mail service after the war is won. Large machines will no doubt be used for long non-stop flights, but for maintaining interurban service the small, less expensive planes quite probably will be employed, at least in England, it is contended. The artist's drawing presented herewith is intended chiefly for comparative purposes. It shows one of the small airplanes taking on fuel in a village street, while a mail-bearing parachute floats earthward from a large 'through express' flying aloft. One is struck by the thought that a 15-foot airplane would occupy no more space in a village street than some farmer's hayrack, altho it is hoped that airmen will not get in the habit of alighting in such places."

THE WORLD'S STRONGEST FIBER

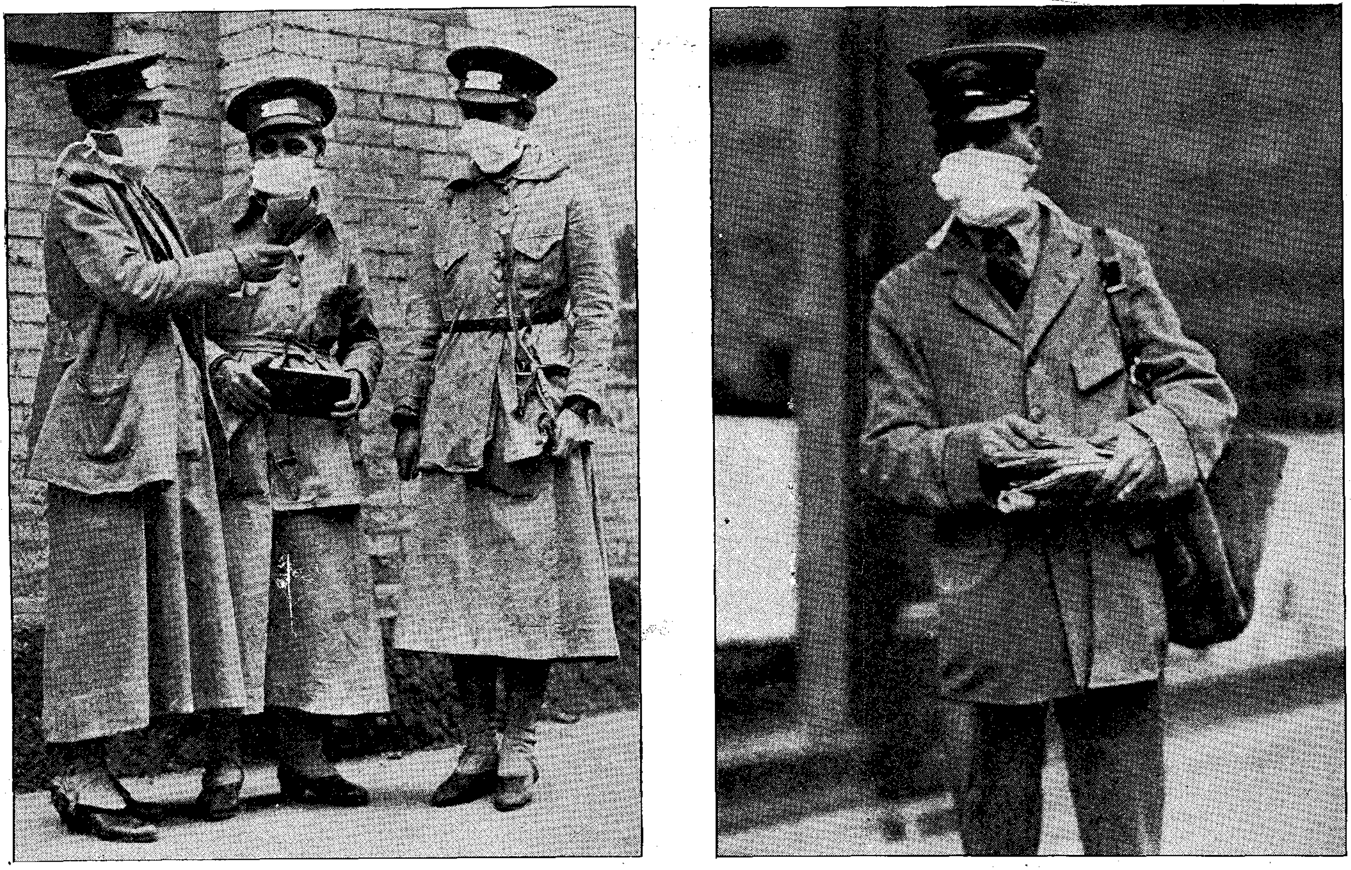
THE STRONGEST, most durable textile fiber in the world, a native of our island territory of Hawaii, will be a candidate for introduction in the fiber markets of the nations as soon as Yankee ingenuity discovers methods for cultivating and working it. *Olona* is its native name, and it has been prized by the islanders for generations. Tests have shown it to be eight times as strong as ordinary hemp, asserts Vaughan McCaughey, writing from the College of Hawaii, Honolulu, to *Science* (New York), and three times as strong as the famous Manila fiber. Its pliability is remarkable, and its durability is shown by the fact that *olona* fishing nets over a hundred years old are still used by Hawaiian fishermen. Especially considering that its habitat is swampy, wooded localities, commonly considered useless, it is remarkable, says Mr. McCaughey, that the plant should not be widely cultivated and commercially exploited. The fiber plant investigator of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, objects that, as the results of experiments made in 1907, it was discovered that no American spinning-mills were equipped with machinery suitable for handling the peculiarly long and tough fibers, while, as for cultivating the plant, says this same authority, experiments would be necessary "which would probably be no less expensive than the designing of proper machinery to handle the fiber," objections which seem to be rather indictments of our cultivators and manufacturers than reasons for not availing ourselves of this fiber.

Mr. McCaughey gives, so far as is known to him, "the first and only extant concise and comprehensive account" of the plant with the poetical name and the highly practical characteristics. The *olona* is mentioned in many of the old Hawaiian songs and legends, he says, and continues:

> "The single species *latifolia* was named with reference to the large, broad leaves, which form a conspicuous feature of the plant. It is an erect, woody shrub, four to ten feet high, and sparingly dividing into stout branches. It is from the thick bark of these wandlike erect shoots that the highly prized fiber is obtained.
>
> "The natural habitat of the *olona* is the lower and middle forest zone, lying on the mountains between elevations of 800 to 1,800 feet. It never occurs naturally in the open or in dry sections. The favorite habitats are deep, cool, gloomy ravines, or moist slopes that are well screened by forest cover. It inhabits all of the larger islands of the archipelago. It occurs in little patches or thickets here and there in the forest, but is nowhere abundant. It does not form continuous stands; reproduction is not vegetative but apparently always from seed. In any one spot the collector is not likely to find more than a few score individual plants.
>
> "The Hawaiians formerly cultivated the *olona* in a primitive manner. They did not prepare the land or plant seed, but merely searched out good patches of the wild plants. Such a patch was cleared of any obstructing vegetation, not disturbing, however, the large trees which shaded the plants. If the *olona* plants were too crowded they were thinned out. The old plants were pruned so as to give a number of young, straight shoots.
>
> "At irregular intervals, as convenience or necessity dictated, the grove was visited and the crop harvested. This process consisted in cutting all the long, straight shoots that had reached a diameter of about one inch. The bark of such shoots was rich in bast fibers, and these were of maximum length. Six feet was an average length. The bark was carefully stript from the wands, in one or more pieces, packed into rolls or bundles, and carried down to the settlements on the lowlands, where the final operations were performed.
>
> "A suitable situation was found along a stream or irrigation ditch. The bundles of bark were opened and spread out in the shallow running water, where they were allowed to partially macerate. This required several days; then the long strips were removed from the water and the remaining pulpy matter was scraped from them while still wet. The prepared fiber was carefully dried and rolled into cordage of various sizes.
>
> "In ancient Hawaii the *olona* was venerated as a sort of deity or lesser god. Before spinning the fibers the natives made libations, and offered sacrifices of hogs, fowls, etc.
>
> "Formerly every chief had in the mountains one or more plantations of *olona*, which were tended by his dependents and which supplied him with sufficient quantities of this valuable product. Taxes were not infrequently paid with *olona*, as the fiber was nowhere so abundant as to depreciate its exchange value.
>
> "Among the Hawaiians it was put to a great variety of uses. All fishing lines and nets of the best quality were invariably made of *olona*, because of its high resistance to the action of salt water. *Olona* lines and nets which have been in more or less constant use for over a century are almost as good as new, and are handed down from generation to generation as precious objects. Most of the natives are very unwilling to part with any of their fishing gear that is made of *olona*. A stout cord of *olona* was usually attached to the wooden war-clubs and dagger-like swords, for suspending the weapon from the wrist. This prevented the loss of the weapon during the fray.
>
> "It was used for the very fine and pliable netting which served as a groundwork for the feathers, in the construction of the splendid garments and insignia of the ancient royalty.
>
> "Mr. William Weinrich, manager of the Hawaiian Sisal Company's extensive plantation, has made an exhaustive study of fibers in the Hawaiian Islands, and has kindly prepared for the writer the following statement concerning *olona:*
>
> "'This fiber not only partakes of all the best characteristics of this genus, but is superior to any of its members, producing the best of all fibers known at the present time. The three dominant features are:
>
> "'*First*—The great tensile strength. I estimate that the strength of *olona* is about three times the strength of commercial Manila. So far as I can gather, this great strength is due to the unusual length of the cell in proportion to its width.
>
> "'*Secondly*—Its great resistance to deterioration in salt water.
>
> "'*Thirdly*—Its pliability, and thus its adaptability for spinning by hand.
>
> "'It was the writer's pleasure, some years ago, to send samples of the *olona* fiber to the manufacturers in the East. To my surprize, the fiber was found to be absolutely unknown in that market.
>
> "'A fiber with these characteristics should be exploited to the fullest measure. The extraction of this fiber is not a difficult process. In the history of Hawaii we find references to this fiber as having been grown on a large scale as a source of revenue; but, like many other things Hawaiian, its usefulness has been lost sight of during the progress of civilization.
>
> "'The key to the situation lies in transforming this plant from its wild state to a cultural form. When this is done, the world will be in possession of a new fiber, having a greater tensile strength, weight for weight, than any other fiber known.'"

THE RIGHT BLOOD-PRESSURE—It has been assumed, says *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., November), that the average blood-pressure for a given age is normal and proper. This is an error, we are told:

> "The average blood-pressure is by no means the normal blood-pressure. Really there is only one standard for normal blood-pressure, and that is the pressure always found in a healthy person twenty or thirty years of age, which may vary between one hundred and one hundred and twenty. The blood-pressure rises when old-age processes begin, by which the small arteries are narrowed and the resistance which must be overcome by the heart thus increased. As age advances, the pressure rises more and more, increasing the work of the heart until finally the task becomes so great that it is no longer able to perform it efficiently. Then it gradually weakens, the blood-pressure falls, and finally heart-failure closes the scene. This is the natural old-age process, but it must not be forgotten that old age is a disease and a man is 'as old as his arteries.' So, high blood-pressure means old arteries, no matter whether this condition be found at forty or at eighty, but it is evident that a person who has at forty the blood-pressure of another person at eighty is older than he ought to be at forty, while the man who has at sixty or seventy the blood-pressure of a man of thirty is still young, notwithstanding the number of years that he has lived. The normal blood-pressure is that of youth, and high blood-pressure is always abnormal, whether it be found in a person of thirty or of sixty. A person who at sixty or seventy years still has healthy arteries should have the same blood-pressure as a person twenty or thirty years of age whose arteries are healthy."



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FACIAL ARMOR FOR THE INFLUENZA.

This plague has caused "more casualties and deaths in the homeland than occurred among our troops in the great world-war." Over 82,000 deaths were attributed to influenza and pneumonia between September 8 and November 9, according to reports from forty-six large cities with a combined population of 23,000,000. The estimate of deaths from all causes in the American Expeditionary Forces is 40,000.

HOW INFLUENZA GOT IN

INFLUENZA DOES NOT ARISE; it travels. It reached the United States by crossing the Atlantic, and it would seem that it might have been kept out. This is, in fact, the editorial opinion of *The Scientific American* (New York, November 2), which under the heading "A Carelessly Guarded Gate," charges that the laxity of port authorities on our Eastern coast is responsible for an invasion that has caused more deaths among peaceful citizens than the deadly weapons of the enemy have effected on the front of battle. Instead of establishing a rigid quarantine, the authorities seem to have ignored the infectious character of the disease and placed its victims in the open wards of hospitals, where it quickly spread. This all took place in the land of Gorgas, whose people can tame a fever-infected swamp one day and then calmly take disease to their own bosoms the next! Says the paper named above:

"There is a growing conviction that the sudden invasion of the United States by that European epidemic known as Spanish influenza, and the speed with which it has spread throughout the country, are due to the laxity with which the port authorities along the Atlantic seaboard have carried out their duties. . . . . .

"If ever there was a period when the quarantine laws for guarding the ports of the United States against the entrance of disease should have been enforced with redoubled vigilance, it was during the summer and autumn of the present year, when it was known that a highly infectious and fatal disease was sweeping through Europe like a scourge of the Middle Ages.

"In view of the imminence and deadly character of the disease, we had every reason to expect that the Federal authorities would set a double guard at our ports of entry, and instruct our quarantine officials to take every possible preventive measure against the landing, not merely of influenza patients, but of every passenger who had been exposed, during the ocean voyage, to infection.

"Nor can any carelessness be excused on the ground that influenza has never been classed with the deadly diseases, such as yellow fever or the bubonic plague. While such an excuse might be valid for the layman, it can not be allowed in the case of the expert professional men, whose duty it is to enforce the quarantine laws of the country. For they know full well that this was no ordinary epidemic of influenza or grip. The medical records of Europe were available; and the most cursory reading of the data that have appeared in the medical journals (to go no further than that) should have revealed to these men that here was a disease the exclusion of which from America called for the most exacting and rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws.

"The obvious thing to have done, when the first ship with influenza patients on board cast anchor at a quarantine station, was to isolate that ship, with every soul on board, until the slightest possibility of carrying infection ashore had been removed. The rigid precautions that would be taken, if an arriving ship had yellow-fever patients aboard, should surely have been taken in the case of this deadly scourge.

"But, what are the facts? Incredible as it may seem, influenza cases by the score and, for all we know, by the hundred, were taken ashore and placed in the general wards of the hospitals. Fellow passengers of the patients, who must inevitably have been exposed to infection, and must many of them have been carrying the disease, were allowed to go their several ways throughout the land.

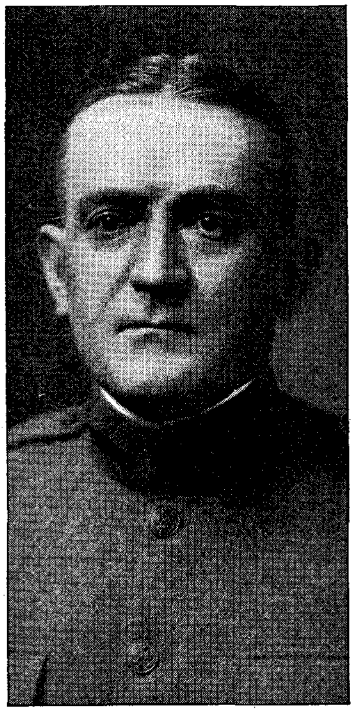
"Was ever official fatuity stretched to greater lengths than this!

"When once the ship's company had scattered, whether to spread the infection among fellow patients in a general hospital, or among the unsuspecting and unwarned citizens in home, office, passenger-car, or theater, the mischief was done. But even when the plague burst forth in all its wide-spread malignity, both New York and the country at large seemed slow to awaken to the enormity of the peril. Only here and there did the authorities act with swift and effective measures, closing schools, theaters, and public meeting-places.

"It is certainly a disconcerting fact that, at the very time when the country had organized itself, through the Red Cross and other famous organizations, to fight disease and prevent suffering, we should be smitten with a visitation which caused more casualties and deaths in the homeland than occurred among our troops in the great world-war."

CURING MADNESS BY TOOTH-PULLING

INFECTED TEETH *are a cause of insanity, if we are to* credit a recent official report of Dr. H. A. Cotton, medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton. He asserts that as a result of eleven years' experimentation he has effected permanent cures by extracting teeth after examination with *x*-rays, removing infected tonsils, and clearing up the digestive tract. Early cases, he says, were cured very quickly, and even chronic ones have been relieved.



DR. H. A. COTTON,

Who claims he has cured insanity in the early stages by extracting the teeth of patients.

Naturally, Dr. Cotton's report has caused considerable interest and a good deal of comment, not all of it favorable. Some authorities point out that mental disease arises from a variety of causes, of which infection from the teeth must be only one, and relatively insignificant. This, however, is apparently not in conflict with Dr. Cotton's contentions, as he does not appear to assign infection as a general or universal cause of mental disease. He says, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

> "We are able to cure early cases in a very short time, prevent the disease from becoming chronic in a large number of cases, and restore a certain number who have been in the hospital for as long as nine years. This we are doing daily. We have found that infection of the chronic type and the resulting toxemia are the basis of many mental disturbances. These chronic infections are known as focal infections and may be present for years without their existence becoming known to the patient, and until quite recently the physicians and the dentists have been ignorant of their existence.
>
> "We are practically prepared to state that this infection originates in the teeth, as we find the same organism in the abscessed teeth, tonsils, stomach, and duodenum, and in no case have we been able to eliminate the teeth as the origin of the infection. We have had five acute maniacal cases who died within a short time after coming to the hospital. Formerly the cause of death was considered due to exhaustion from excitement, but a bacteriological study in these cases showed all the organs practically infected. We feel that we have established a very important fact as applicable to general medicine as to nervous and mental diseases, that is, that the infection originates in the teeth, and after some years infects the organs through the lymphatic system.
>
> In making routine examinations of the blood we found a great number of our patients who gave a positive reaction, showing that they were suffering from a chronic infection. At first the teeth and tonsils were thoroughly investigated. In many cases the infected teeth were extracted, producing gratifying results in some cases, but in the majority no improvement was noted. Some twenty-two of these cases had their infected tonsils removed, and again we noted a marked improvement and even recovery in one-half of these cases. The next point of attack was the gastro-intestinal tract, for many of the patients showed evidence of a chronic gastro-intestinal infection. Finally, in April of the present year we were able to utilize a method of accurately determining the infection of the stomach and duodenum by making direct cultures from these organisms."

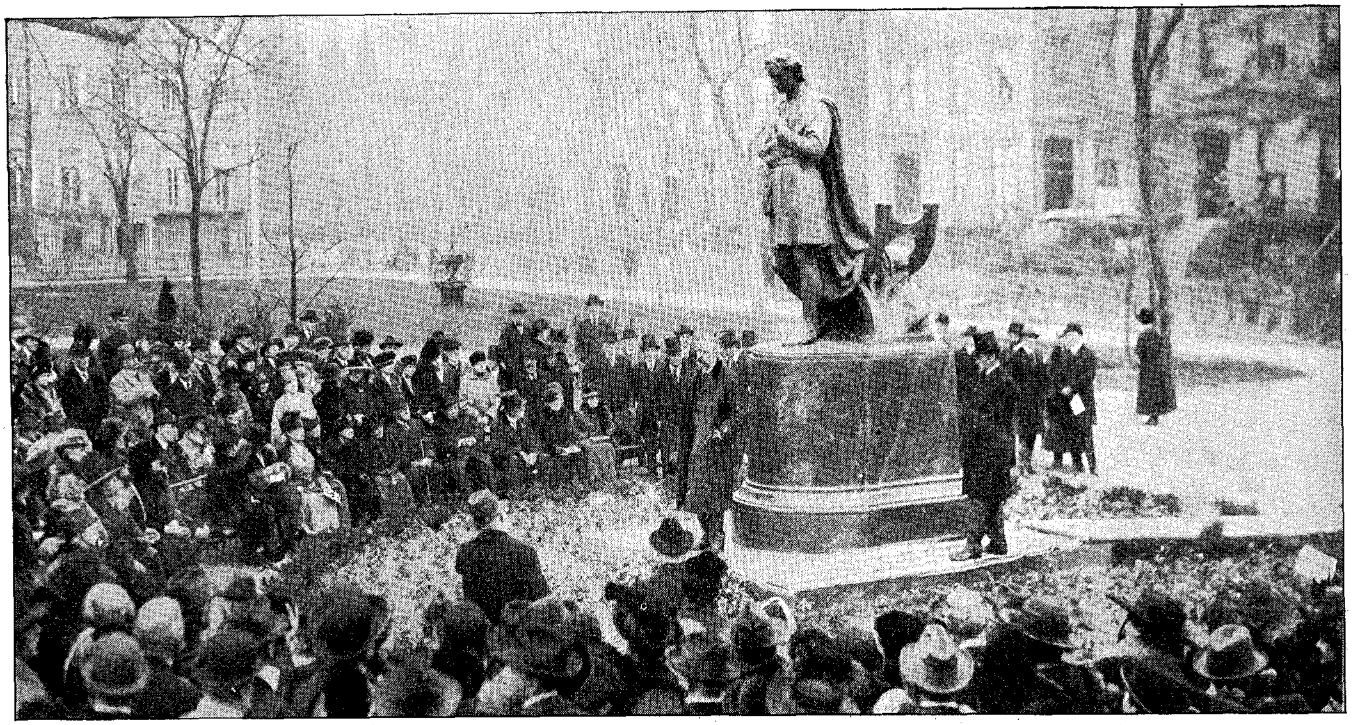
Dr. Cotton describes several causes of infected teeth, such as bad dental work, neglect, and in some cases infection inherited from parents. He recommends a campaign of education so that physicians, dentists, and the public at large would realize the danger of infected teeth, not only in producing nervous and mental diseases, but in undermining the general health. According to a report in the Newark *Evening News*, he also expresses the belief that infection as the result of kissing and using the same eating utensils is not only possible, but is extremely probable, in a great many cases of this type. Alienists interviewed by the New York *Evening Post* were inclined to believe that Dr. Cotton's methods were not new, and also that the practise of extracting infected teeth, or removing infected tonsils, would not prove a cure for all mental disorders. Says this paper:

> "Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who is well known as an alienist, cited other 'discoveries' that had come to light in the last forty years. He mentioned particularly the 'blue-glass craze,' which led to the glazing of the windows of hospitals with blue-colored panes. The patients were allowed to sit under the influence of the bluish light, which, it was contended, brought about remarkable cures.
>
> "He also referred to the idea that music worked wonderful cures among insane people, and also to the alienist in California who announced six or eight years ago that he had discovered a cure for all cases of dementia præcox.
>
> "'We all know,' Dr. MacDonald said, 'that a certain number of cases result from infection, from toxic poisoning, from the teeth, the tonsils, or intestinal or septic conditions in other bodily organs. Those conditions can be cured, and a certain number of these cases may recover. The general profession and the alienists, however, will desire, before accepting the new method, that it should stand the test of time.
>
> "'I do not anticipate any large increase in the percentage of recoveries of those suffering from mind-disorders as a result of this method, which is not new. It is simply the cardinal principle that is invariably followed in treating mental, as well as bodily, ailments—that of locating the source or cause of the trouble, and removing it.'
>
> "Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe said that the reported cure was a minute and comparatively insignificant phase of treating persons suffering from mental disorders. The physician added that the method was not new and had been known some time.
>
> "Dr. Jelliffe, however, was careful to point out that if it were assumed that every mental disorder was due to infected teeth, infected tonsils, or infected intestines, and the teeth were extracted promiscuously or the tonsils removed, it would prove a dangerous treatment, because many cases of mental illness and disorders were the direct results of decidedly different causes, such, for instance, as alcoholism or cancer of the brain.
>
> "On the other hand, said Dr. Jelliffe, if it were suspected that mental disorder did result from infected teeth or infected tonsils, it would be well for the physician to ascertain this carefully before removing the suspected causes."

The writer of an editorial in the New York *Tribune* is of opinion that Dr. Cotton's work is of larger significance than his critics have seemed to realize. We read:

> "He endeavors to show that most mental disturbances have a physical or pathological base; the influence of bad teeth is only one. Infected tonsils and throats, intestinal disturbances, and, in point of fact, almost any of the chronic infections may be the direct cause of a great number of psychic disorders. What is new in the work at the New Jersey hospital is that careful clinical and laboratory examinations are of great value in revealing the cause and indicating the treatment in a large number of cases, even some acute cases. The teeth and the tonsils have an especial importance because they seem especially prone to these chronic infections; and where such infection was evident it has been found that removal of the one or the other has had striking results.
>
> "This appears to be equally true following treatment of the chronic gastro-intestinal disturbances. It is very well known, for example, that there are 'carriers' of typhoid and other diseases who maintain a fair degree of health, tho the infection may subsist for years. It is also well known that in the treatment of chronic rheumatism removal of the teeth or the tonsils often has excellent effect. If these mild focal infections, as they are known, can poison the whole body, even to the tips of the fingers, they can likewise poison the cells of the brain and set up equal disturbances there. And from these certain types of insanity may result."

LETTERS - AND - ART



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NEW YORK ACTORS HONORING THE MEMORY OF THEIR GREATEST *HAMLET.*

Professor Brander Matthews speaking after the unveiling of the statue of Edwin Booth as *Hamlet* wrought in bronze by Mr. Edmond T. Quinn and set, in Gramercy Park, New York, upon a pedestal designed by Mr. Edwin S. Dodge.

NEW YORK'S FIRST STATUE TO AN ACTOR

NOT UNTIL the statue of Edwin Booth was unveiled in Gramercy Park, on November 13, had an actor been so honored in New York. The same thing was said a few years ago of London when a statue of Henry Irving was erected near the National Gallery. This statement overlooks the fact that Shakespeare was an actor, but the monumental honors bestowed upon him were of course for reasons aside from his actual appearance upon the stage. That alone would have left him still unhonored, and the New York *Evening Post* thinks it ought not to be taken as a discredit to New York that she has waited so long before finding the one man worthy of this honor. "Who among American actors could be nominated?" it ventures to ask. "Many might be lightly named," it adds, "but the erection of a statue is an act to the seriousness of which the public is just beginning to awaken." Therefore:

"Simple oversight, or Puritan prejudice, or some other cause ought really to be thanked by Melpomene and Thalia that our municipalities have not a litter of statues of little-known actors. Booth's title to a statue is unquestioned. But those who paid him honor yesterday should have been the last to fail to be glad that the honor had not been cheapened."

The statue commemorates "the greatest *Hamlet* the American stage has produced," and was erected by a committee of the Players Club, which Edwin Booth founded and endowed for the benefit of his fellow actors. In the dedication address by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, reported by the New York *Evening Sun*, such tribute as this was paid:

"We who take pride in our membership in the Players have recognized from the hour when the founder handed us the deed of gift and lighted the fire which still burns brightly on our hearth that we owed him a debt we could never pay, a debt not merely for what he then gave us, the house with its furnishings, its books, and its paintings, not merely for the kindly feelings which have prompted his liberality, but also and especially for the wisdom with which he established our prosperity upon a solid foundation. He was an actor; he loved his profession, and he wanted to testify to this love. He meant the Players to be a home for the actor first of all, for the dramatist and for the manager, that the men of his own calling might mingle at ease. But he knew that it was not good for the members of any one profession to fellowship exclusively with one another. He wanted the men of the theater to associate with men of letters and with artists, painters, sculptors, and architects. He held that—

All arts are one, all branches of one tree.
All fingers, as it were, of one hand.

And he designed this house of ours to be a haven for the practitioner of all the allied arts.

"Now at last, more than a score of years since he was taken from us, we have been enabled to erect this statue as an outward and visible sign of our gratitude and our affection. It is placed here in the little open space he loved to look down on from the room where he lived the last years of his life and where he died. It has been modeled by one of our own members with a fidelity which all who knew Edwin Booth can appreciate and with a beauty to be recognized by those who never had the privilege of beholding him.

"Edwin Booth was a born actor, inheriting the divine gift from the father whose memory he ever revered. He was an untiring student of his art, knowing how and why he got his effects. By his skill and his sincerity he was able to disguise the artificiality of 'Richelieu' and 'The Fool's Revenge.' I can recall the thrill with which—not so far from threescore years ago—I first heard *Richelieu* threaten to launch 'the curse of Rome'; and I have never forgotten the shiver that shook me when I later beheld the demoniac dance of *Bertuccio* when he believes that at last he is revenged on his enemy.

"But like his great predecessors, with whose achievements he has admiringly familiarized himself, Edwin Booth found most pleasure in acting the greatest parts, those that Shakespeare had filled with fire—*Iago* and *Othello*, *Brutus* and *Macbeth*, *Shylock* and *Hamlet*. Here in New York more than half a century ago he acted *Hamlet* for one hundred consecutive performances, a longer run than any Shakespearian play had ever had in any city in the world.

"We may apply to Edwin Booth the praise given to Shakespeare as an actor by a contemporary—he was excellent in the quality he profest. In founding the Players he built himself a monument more enduring than bronze; and now we have set up this enduring bronze, to stand here through the years and to bear witness that he saw the Players well bestowed."

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN POETS

THE POETIC IMPULSE in America has not grown like the humble violet. So many voices have trumpeted it from the housetops that even friendly souls might be pardoned the fear that it was only American buncombe. But the noise has waked up the London *Saturday Review*, and one rubs one's eyes to see the organ so full of historic scorn of American literature printing the words of a writer signed "W. Bryher" to the effect that "America is producing book after book of fresh and exultant vision, young as any Elizabethan, just as definitely original." We needn't quote the accompanying disparaging sentences referring to England's present product, of which a high opinion prevails here, but pass on to words that will help our insurgent school to bear the whips and scorns of time. "Vividness, vitality, and concentration, beauty and originality of expression, if these are the essentials of modern poetry, look for them in the work of Amy Lowell, 'H. D.,' John Gould Fletcher, Sandburg, Frost, and many another writer." He puts a crucial question:

"What have we to put beside their strength, the audacity of their richness, but an apathy born of outworn tradition, some expression of a past we so imperfectly explore? It is not an hour for laughter, for indifference; the books are there, there is no barrier of language. Truly the time is ripe for a rediscovery of America."

Leaving the question unanswered, he turns to inquire into "the tendencies which have startled American poetry into so sudden and virile a realization of loveliness, so true and individual an expression of life":

"Partly it is due to the varied roots from which these new impulses are derived. Miss Lowell owes much to her French reading. 'H. D.' is unmistakably Greek in form and thought, the literature of many countries unites in Fletcher; with Sandburg Swedish ancestry mingles with American experience. But the essentials are, as Miss Lowell has stated in her book, 'Tendencies in Modern American Poetry,' 'a rediscovery of beauty in our modern world, and the originality and the honesty to affirm that beauty in whatever manner is native to the poet.'

THE ACTOR IN LIFE.
Edwin Booth, posing as *Hamlet*, enables us to see how the sculptor, years afterward, has reproduced his bodily presence.

"Pursuit of absolute loveliness, to concentrate the heart of it into a sharp and polished arrowhead, to renew modernity yet be untainted by it, these are the characteristics of 'Sea Garden,' by 'H. D.,' the salt wind, a handful of honey, drift-shells, and broken petals—a world built of these, so vibrant with beauty that wonder must tremble on fear, as in this verse from 'Orchard':

I saw the first pear
as it fell
the honey-seeking, golden-banded,
the yellow swarm
was not more fleet than I
(spare us from loveliness),
And I fell prostrate
crying:
'You have flayed us
with your blossoms,
spare us the beauty
of fruit trees.'

Yet her poetry, visible essence of beauty as it is, is never thin with it, never quiescent, but forceful with life; so poignant with suggestion only with long association may its meaning grow into the mind.

"It is a different world, indeed, we come to in 'Irradiations' or in any book by John Gould Fletcher. He touches all modernity, loves it, and pours it into his pages, tumultuous as the cloud shadows over uneven mountains he delights to describe. It is true his poems suffer a little from exuberance, are sometimes confused, yet how he has captured not only the sea but the whole rough atmosphere of a dying period and compress it into the four pages of 'Clipper Ships'! Perhaps his most definite contribution to the new movement in poetry lies in his expression of a personal mood seen with the imaginative eyes of a changing day, as in the following lines:

The trees, like great jade elephants,
Chained, stamp, and shake 'neath the gadflies
of the breeze,
The trees lunge and plunge, unruly elephants:
The clouds are their crimson howdah canopies,
The sunlight glints like the golden robe of a Shah.
Would I were tossed on the wrinkled backs of
these trees.

"It has been truly said that 'Chicago Poems,' by Carl Sandburg, is 'one of the most original books the age has produced.' Certainly the poet has stamped his individuality on every page of the volume. Yet the essentials of his poetry are tenderness, the freedom of youth; he is passionate with humanity. Has he not put himself into his poem, 'Young Sea'?

The sea is never still,
It pounds on the shore,
Restless as a young heart
Hunting.

Youth, torn with desire to pour exultant joy into the world, careless if it waste, and blind to the knowlege there are some hearts beauty will never nest in. That his vision is often limited, his perspective faulty, can not obscure the true and virile loveliness of these poems."

Miss Lowell gets the palm from this writer as "the most original poet of the new movement." He finds:

"In her poetry is reborn that rich freshness, that exultant vitality robbed from literature too many centuries ago. Poetry, and prose as well, for her 'Tendencies in Modern American Poetry' is full, even for Miss Lowell, of true and unexpected phrases, is a vivid appreciation of the differing work and personality of several poets; the history of a movement that may well become a dominating influence in future expression. In her books achievement is breaking into flower. To read a sentence, a fragment of a poem, is to surrender to its vividness, is to feel beauty blown into life, rare with enthusiasm, original with expression. But here is a verse from one of the loveliest of her poems, 'Venus Transiens':

Tell me
Was Venus more beautiful
Than you are,
When she topped
The crinkled waves,
Drifting shorewards
On her plaited shell?

Was Botticelli's vision
Fairer than mine;
And were the painted rosebuds
He tossed his lady,
Of better worth
Than the words I blow about you
To cover your too great loveliness
As with a gauze
Of misted silver?

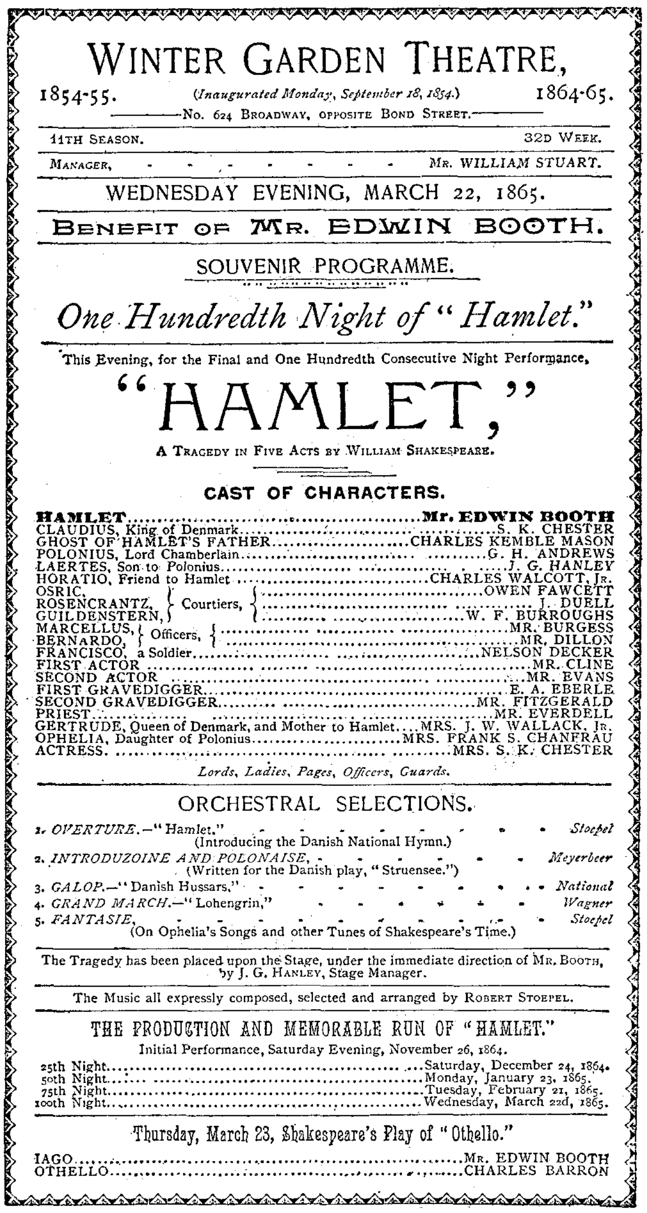
"The work of Robert Frost is already known in England, two volumes of his work being first published here. He draws near painting in his actual transcription of incidents, seldom abandoned to imaginative vision, but, sure, vital, a poet of realism. He breathes of the soil he has described so lovingly, gets the feel of things into his verses, apples, the bend of birches, the blueberries tarnished with wind."

One paragraph, the final one, places what the writer imagines as the contrast between the poetic impulses of the mother country of the tongue and the younger one of the West:

"I want vividness, I want life; is this too much to require of a poem? Original use of traditional meter, unexpected loveliness of cadence, what matters it so on the verse be stamped the definite personality of the poet in an idiom peculiar to himself? I will tolerate any experiment; I can not tolerate mediocrity. I am no partizan of arid learning, but is not wideness a necessity; that the Elizabethans be studied side by side with the Greeks, that Walt Whitman and the French development of the past fifty years be read together. It is because this knowledge is sought so naturally by American writers, because they explore the past, yet put their strength into the future, their books are full of that freshness, even in maturity, the Elizabethans made their own. True, there are signs in England transition is near to ending, yet poetical impulse is indolent as a young bee that will not break the wax of fettering thought. The apathy will be rent; we, also, shall share the future, but, meantime, it would not hurt us to rediscover enthusiasm, experiment, and America."

England, the writer avers, never more vividly desired beauty, and he wonders "why mediocrity is the usual answer to its needs." He thinks, perhaps, that "the neglect of wide reading is a partial reason for this failure, particularly among the younger writers":

"To read a dozen poets is to be hampered by tradition, to echo their idiom, their thought; to read a hundred is to find individuality, the power to fashion this to words. Experience and study as well as largeness of vision are essential to expression, rather than this modern tendency to acclaim boys who, perceiving for the first time a sunset is beautiful, take pen in hand and rime anew impressions which have reached them through the pages of Keats or Swinburne. An age which encourages this can not expect vitality of inspiration, for, unwelcome as this truth may be, a poet must learn his trade."



WINTER GARDEN THEATRE,
1854-55. (*Inaugurated Monday, September 18, 1854.*) 1864-65.
No. 624 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

11TH SEASON. 32D WEEK.

MANAGER, - - - - - - - - MR. WILLIAM STUART.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1865.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.

One Hundredth Night of "Hamlet."

This Evening, for the Final and One Hundredth Consecutive Night Performance,

"HAMLET,"

A TRAGEDY IN FIVE ACTS BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

HAMLET	**Mr. EDWIN BOOTH**
CLAUDIUS, King of Denmark	S. K. CHESTER
GHOST OF HAMLET'S FATHER	CHARLES KEMBLE MASON
POLONIUS, Lord Chamberlain	G. H. ANDREWS
LAERTES, Son to Polonius	J. G. HANLEY
HORATIO, Friend to Hamlet	CHARLES WALCOTT, JR.
OSRIC,	OWEN FAWCETT
ROSENCRANTZ, Courtiers,	J. DUELL
GUILDENSTERN,	W. F. BURROUGHS
MARCELLUS, Officers,	MR. BURGESS
BERNARDO,	MR. DILLON
FRANCISCO, a Soldier	NELSON DECKER
FIRST ACTOR	MR. CLINE
SECOND ACTOR	MR. EVANS
FIRST GRAVEDIGGER	E. A. EBERLE
SECOND GRAVEDIGGER	MR. FITZGERALD
PRIEST	MR. EVERDELL
GERTRUDE, Queen of Denmark, and Mother to Hamlet	MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
OPHELIA, Daughter of Polonius	MRS. FRANK S. CHANFRAU
ACTRESS.	MRS. S. K. CHESTER

Lords, Ladies, Pages, Officers, Guards.

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

1. *OVERTURE.*—"Hamlet." - - - - - - - - - *Stoepel*
(Introducing the Danish National Hymn.)
2. *INTRODUZOINE AND POLONAISE,* - - - - - - - - *Meyerbeer*
(Written for the Danish play, "Struensee.")
3. *GALOP.*—"Danish Hussars," - - - - - - - - - - *National*
4. *GRAND MARCH.*—"Lohengrin," - - - - - - - - *Wagner*
5. *FANTASIE,* - - - - - - - - - - - *Stoepel*
(On Ophelia's Songs and other Tunes of Shakespeare's Time.)

The Tragedy has been placed upon the Stage, under the immediate direction of MR. BOOTH, by J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager.

The Music all expressly composed, selected and arranged by ROBERT STOEPEL.

THE PRODUCTION AND MEMORABLE RUN OF "HAMLET."

Initial Performance, Saturday Evening, November 26, 1864.

25th Night	Saturday, December 24, 1864.
50th Night	Monday, January 23, 1865.
75th Night	Tuesday, February 21, 1865.
100th Night	Wednesday, March 22d, 1865.

Thursday, March 23, Shakespeare's Play of "Othello."

IAGO	MR. EDWIN BOOTH
OTHELLO	CHARLES BARRON

A DOCUMENT IN HISTORY.

Professor Matthews speaks on a preceding page of the hundred nights of "Hamlet"—"a longer run than any Shakespearian play had ever had in any city in the world." This bill was issued for the last night of that memorable run.

TOLSTOY STILL DREAMING

THE TOLSTOYAN SPIRIT is still alive in his son "with all its uncompromising idealism and disregard of practical realities," says a Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times*. He has lately seen the present Count Tolstoy, who, until the Russian revolution began to develop into its Bolshevist forms, was one of its enthusiastic supporters. He is now pictured as a disillusioned refugee as he arrived in Sweden, having left his country in despair of being able to aid her at present. The correspondent gives this account of him:

"Count Leo Tolstoy, who is married to a Swedish lady, has been living in Petrograd since his return from a lecturing tour in America, Canada, and the Far East, where he spoke of Russia, proclaiming his father's doctrines of peace and good will, the unity of nations, and mutual help. On his return to Russia he founded a newspaper, the *Vestotchka*, for propagating some theories which he believed would be congenial to the Bolshevists. He very soon discovered his mistake; then Bolshevist exclusiveness put an end to his enterprise. His paper was suppressed, his friends and employees were arrested or driven to flight, and he himself was branded as an antirevolutionary, and obliged to take refuge in concealment till he was able to obtain a passage on a Swedish steamer and to join his family in Sweden."

His *résumé* of the situation was that "the Socialist experiment is ruining Russia." For—

"The country is being reduced to a wilderness, thanks to Bolshevist terrorism. It has become the theater of the greatest amount of suffering the world has ever known. There are doubtless some good things in Bolshevist theories of equality, self-reliance, and the rest, but in practise they have reduced them to the most egoistic, revolting brutality. Life is no longer possible under their tyranny and oppression. It is still only possible in the country, far from the towns and great centers.

"My mother is living at Yasnaya Polyana, and able to lead a comparatively quiet life. All her relatives have taken refuge on the estate. They are closely watched and guarded, sharing all they have with the soldiery, but they are not molested. Russia must and will emerge from this nightmare. What the Russia of the future will be no one can tell, probably something quite different from the Russia of the past. All we can do toward shaping that future must be to inculcate the love of unity and freedom among the people and fraternity among all nations."

The correspondent here is apparently mistaken as to the identity of the particular son of Count Tolstoy who gave this account. A recent letter to the New York *Times* from Count Ilya Tolstoy makes it evident that the one now in Sweden is the eldest son, Sergius. Count Ilya's letter completes the picture with news he lately received from this brother of conditions in Russia:

> "Discontent with the Bolsheviki increases every day, but those who oppose them are not organized, and therefore have not the power to sweep them away. Among those who form the opposition are people of all classes and parties, beginning with the revolutionaries and finishing with monarchists. I think that many of the Bolsheviki themselves are, at the bottom of their souls, monarchists also. . . . . . .
>
> "As all the people of Russia are unarmed, the result is that the Allies and the Germans, in the areas where they are in power, do everything they wish. But in such regions which neither the Allies nor Germans can reach the power is in the hands of small bands of Bolsheviki, who rule there as they choose. I think that such a state of affairs will continue till the end of the war.
>
> "If you ask me on whose side are the sympathies of the Russian people I will say that they are on the side of the Allies, but first of all Russia longs for peace.
>
> "My brother writes me that the home of my mother is guarded by the Bolsheviki and that she is in safety. The home of my brother has been completely destroyed by the peasants, who burned everything they could, beginning with his rich and rare library."

COLD WATER FOR FRENCH GOOD WILL

FRANCE IS NOT STINTING in offering us of her best. College professors, art-critics, musical composers, and men eminent in French literature and science are members of the mission "delegated by their Government to strengthen the ties existing between French and American universities by means of lectures here." The New York *World* feels confident in offering these emissaries "a warm welcome," and seems assured that the "goal must be easy of attainment under present conditions of relationship between the two countries." These confidences are easily felt and easily exprest when a new project is set before us. It was so when the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier first came to us. This pioneer institution, now in the second year of its work in New York, is meeting with only moderate support now that the novelty of its coming is passed. Even our press treat it in a more or less cavalier spirit, and the suspicion is apparently well founded that many of the men sent to review the productions there are but imperfectly acquainted with the language. One of our best known and most quoted critics had recently to explain that his complaint that "there seemed a long time between the *jamais*" did not necessarily imply that this was the only French word he knew. Something of course should be allowed for the *mot!* But it ought not to be overlooked that Mr. Denys Amiel, editor of *The New France* (New York), speaks with excusable exasperation of this continued flippant tone. Mr. Amiel is himself a dramatist and occupied a place among the younger men of French letters in the prewar Paris. His journal here is devoted to the furtherance of "Franco-American relations." He writes:

> "I assisted last evening at a very remarkable presentation of 'Le Mariage de Figaro.' I do not believe that it would be possible to give a more perfect production of the play. I was very much astonished at the absolute lack of understanding shown by the American press in speaking of this masterpiece, one of the finest in the French language. Surely to misunderstand or falsely interpret 'Le Mariage de Figaro' is to misunderstand and falsely interpret the French spirit. If the American public turns its back on 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' it is exactly the same as if it said, 'There is no place for the French theater in America.'
>
> "Unfortunately lack of time makes it impossible to say more of the play itself. It suffices to say that it is a faithful reflection of the state of mind at the outbreak of the French Revolution. With its 'badinages,' its very apparent humor, its delightful wit, it has in a sense been rightly called the cause of the French Revolution. I would like personally to ask each reader of *The New France* in New York to go each week and enjoy in its fullest measure the delightful French atmosphere of Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. Therein lies an absolute duty for each reader, a duty not only toward himself, but toward France and toward American culture, which ought to profit greatly by contact with a program of French culture, conceived with an eclecticism which satisfies individual tastes.
>
> "Just as we make a very strong and urgent appeal for the success of war-drives and *œuvres de guerre*, so also do we make the same strong appeal that Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier be faithfully supported in order that the French art which it so admirably represents may be conserved during these moments of wanton destruction of some of its oldest monuments."

The barrier of the language is probably accountable for small houses at the French theater, but this is the very thing that we are assuming to be no impediment when we welcome, as does *The World*, other members of France's High Commission. *The World* is overconfident perhaps of the French of our returning Army. But it thus surveys the subject:

> "Four years of common sympathies in war and a year and a half of comradeship in arms have prepared the soil. And along with Kaiserism has gone a good part of that educational autocracy under which for half a century and more American college learning has been made to swear in the words of a German master.
>
> "But the real missionaries of French culture will be the 2,000,000 American soldiers returning with a knowledge of French speech and of French manners. They have learned that not all France is comprised in Montmartre and the Moulin Rouge, and they have now an acquaintance with French character that dispels old illusions about decadence. During the time of demobilization they will receive further instruction in French, and when they come home their opinion should profoundly influence the American attitude toward France and French ideals.
>
> "No doubt the Alliance Française will help in the *rapprochement*. This organization did a commendable work before the war in familiarizing Americans with French culture, and it has new opportunities now. But the war itself has done most to bring the two countries together in a fraternity of spirit, and this may be reckoned one of its beneficial results."

AN "ART INDEMNITY" DEMANDED—"Not in revenge, but in justice," is the phrase by which the demands on German art-possessions is recommended to the Allies. A petition has been forwarded President Wilson by the Subcommittee on Arts and Decorations of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense asking that the Versailles Council appoint an Inter-Allied Commission of Artists to select works of art from German palaces and galleries to be carried to the Allied countries as reparation for the German destruction of Reims Cathedral and other notable structures and works in France and Belgium. This is to form part of the indemnity, and the demand is couched in these words:

> "The wanton destruction in Belgium, Italy, and France of works of art embodying men's loftiest dreams and aspirations can never be paid in money, since the loss is fundamentally spiritual. We believe that at least part reparation might be made by Germany's and Austria's surrender of such works of art now held in German and Austrian territory as the vandals by their own acts must be judged incapable of appreciating and unworthy of continuing to have and to hold."

Such payment may seem to the guilty a full reparation and a reason to expect smiles and welcome, but the New York *World* sternly repels such possibilities:

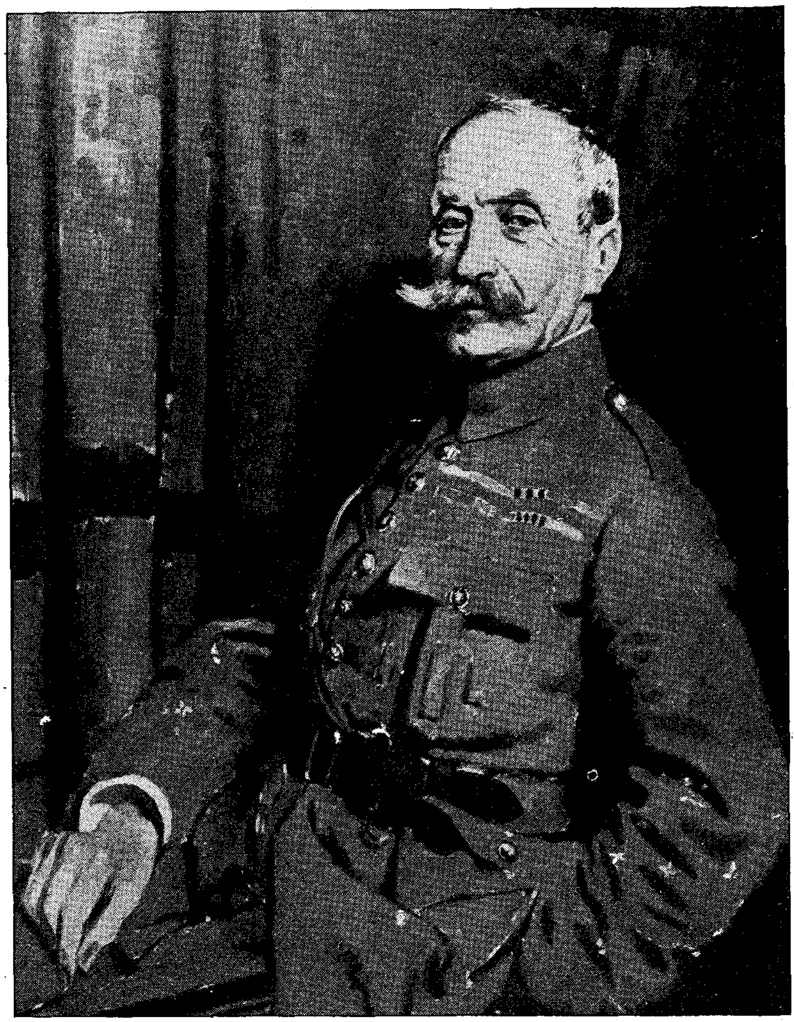
> "The Allies have the power as conquerors and the right as a matter of exact justice to compel this reparation, but if the action is taken no inroad will be made on the Sieges Allée. Berlin at least is safe; it will not be forced to part with its Teutonic masterpieces. But galleries like that at Dresden are sufficiently rich in old masters to make up for many losses.
>
> "Even so, can substitution repair the wrong? The Sistine 'Madonna' would compensate for many things, but if Cologne Cathedral itself could be transported bodily to Reims would it wholly atone for the ruthless desecration of Joan of Arc's cathedral? Can the wrecked châteaux and Town Halls of France and Flanders be replaced by something just as good? Filling looted museums from enemy art-collections will afford material reparation, but it can never heal the deep hurt of the original vandalism."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"THE GRAY MAN OF CHRIST"

THE RELIGION OF WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN has been one of the active topics of the whole war. It has only been in his very latest utterances that the former German monarch has not coupled Gott with himself as an equal, an abettor, or perchance a servant. One picture of the Kaiser sent out by the watchful Boswell, Karl Rosner, showed William in the act of communion, and we are distinctly told that in that Belgian church with a waiting audience of German officers the worshiper never bent the knee. There is a strong contrast between him and the figure the Los Angeles *Times* draws of his conqueror, Gen. Ferdinand Foch—"the Gray Man of Christ." "This has been Christ's war," says *The Times*. "Christ on one side, and all that stood opposed to Christ on the other side. And the Generalissimo, in supreme command of all the armies that fought on the side of Christ, is Christ's man."

Lest readers think this a "strange statement for a secular newspaper to make," *The Times* brings forward the reminder that "it is the business of a newspaper to get at facts," and "if the facts are of a supernal nature, it is still the business of the newspaper to get at them and to record them." When this was written the full span of General Foch's achievement had not been covered, but the end was then clearly in sight. We read:



From the painting by Sir William Orpen. Permission of British Bureau of Information. © U.S.A. and Canada.

THE MAN WHO "FOUGHT ON THE SIDE OF CHRIST."

The painting from which this is reproduced, together with nearly one hundred other Orpen originals, forms part of the official collection which has been sent over by the British Government to be exhibited in the leading museums and art-galleries throughout the United States. The exhibition will open at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington in January, will be shown in New York in February, and thereafter appear in other places, as arranged by the Worcester Art Museum.

"The deeper we question as to who Foch is, the clearer is the answer that in every act of his life and in every thought of his brain he is Christ's man.

"If you were to ask him, 'Are you Christ's man?' he would answer 'Yes.'

"It seems to be beyond all shadow of doubt that when the hour came in which all Christ stood for was to either stand or fall, Christ raised up a man to lead the hosts that battled for him.

"When the hour came in which truth and right, charity, brotherly love, justice, and liberty were either to triumph or to be blotted out of the world, Christ came again upon the road to Damascus.

"Whoever does not realize this and see it clearly as a fact, he does but blunder stupidly.

"There will be a crowding company of critics when the war is ended and they will all be filled with the *ego* of their own conclusions. They will attempt to explain the genius of Foch with maps and diagrams. But, while they are doing so, if you will look for Foch in some quiet church, it is there that he will be found humbly giving God the glory, and absolutely declining to attribute it to himself.

"Can that kind of a man win a war? Can a man who is a practical soldier be also a practical Christian? And is Foch that kind of a man? Let us see."

The secret of where Foch used to go for "strength and magical power to bring home the marvelous victories" was surprized by a California boy. It was not published by any organ of France, to show the world how "religious" its leader was:

"A California boy, serving as a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has recently written a letter to his parents in San Bernardino in which he gives, as well as any one else could give, the answer to the question we ask.

"This American boy—Evans by name—tells of meeting General Foch at close range in France.

"Evans had gone into an old church to have a look at it, and as he stood there with bared head satisfying his respectful curiosity, a gray man with the eagles of a general on the collar of his shabby uniform also entered the church. Only one orderly accompanied the quiet, gray man. No glittering staff of officers, no entourage of gold-laced aids, were with him; nobody but just the orderly.

"Evans paid small attention at first to the gray man, but was curious to see him kneel in the church, praying. The minutes passed until full three-quarters of an hour had gone by before the gray man arose from his knees.

"Then Evans followed him down the street and was surprized to see soldiers salute this man in great excitement, and women and children stopping in their tracks with awe-struck faces as he passed.

"It was Foch. And now Evans, of San Bernardino, counts the experience as the greatest in his life. During that three-quarters

> of an hour that the Generalissimo of all the Allied armies was on his knees in humble supplication in that quiet church, 10,000 guns were roaring at his word on a hundred hills that rocked with death.
>
> "Millions of armed men crouched in trenches or rushed across blood-drenched terranes at his command, generals, artillery, cavalry, engineers, tanks, fought and wrought across the map of Europe absolutely as he commanded them to do, and in no other manner, as he went into that little church to pray.
>
> "Nor was it an unusual thing for General Foch to do. There is no day that he does not do the same thing if there be a church that he can reach. He never fails to spend an hour on his knees every morning that he awakes from sleep; and every night it is the same.
>
> "Moreover, it is not a new thing with him. He has done it his whole life long.
>
> "If young Evans could have followed the General on to headquarters, where reports were waiting him and news of victory upon victory was piled high before him, he would doubtless have seen a great gladness on the General's face, but he would have seen no look of surprize there.
>
> "Men who do that which Foch does have no doubts. When Premier Clemenceau, the old Tiger of France, stood on the battle-front with anxious heart, one look at the face of Foch stilled all his fears. He returned to Paris with the vision of sure and certain victory.
>
> "The great agnostic statesman doubted, but the Gray Man of Christ did not doubt.
>
> "The facts, then, in the case are that when the freedom of the world hung in the balance the world turned to Foch as the one great genius who could save it against the Hun; and that Foch, who is perhaps the greatest soldier the world has produced, is, first of all, a Christian. . . . . . .
>
> "Young Evans, of San Bernardino, just an every-day American boy from under the shadow of old San Gorgonio, spent nearly an hour with Foch in an old French church, and not even one bayonet was there to keep them apart.
>
> "They represented the two great democracies of the world, but there in that old church they represented, jointly, a far greater thing—the democracy of Christ."

A CALL TO REPENTANCE

ARE WE WORTHY TO WIN THE WAR? A question so startling has perhaps not entered into the consciousness of many. But it comes to Herbert L. Willett, associate editor of Chicago's undenominational paper, *The Christian Century*. His article is in the temper of Kipling's "Recessional," who interjected his word of caution while the notes of national jubilation were still sounding. To Mr. Willett there is "a more momentous aspect of the world-crisis" than even the successes won in the field or those in store at the council table; and it is one, he says, to which fitting adjustment can be made only after careful searching of heart. He writes:

> "Great causes demand great champions. A battalion of policemen may quiet a riot or a regiment of rough-riders disperse an army of Mexican irregulars. A battle may be won by superior numbers or heavier artillery. But can a war in which great moral issues are involved be really won by brigades and divisions? And above all, can a war as holy as this be brought to a victorious result save by a people that has set itself the high task of moral preparation?
>
> "In the great days to which all the Christian centuries look back there was heard in the deep valley of the Jordan a strange and commanding voice, crying, 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' In some manner whose disclosure is yet inscrutable to our half-opened eyes, and in a sense far beyond the ability of any crude apocalyptical speculations to define, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. He who believes that the tragic events of the time have no revelation of the divine purpose latent in their portentous volume is insensitive indeed to the signs of the times. We have no need to draw diagrams of what is now to take place in the world of religion—'after the war.' Much more to the purpose is the recognition of what is transpiring under our eyes. Facts are being recorded, and forces released day by day, that are nothing less than revolutionary. If social customs and economic habits that were supposed to be a part of the established order of the world have crumbled at the advent of the new time, of governmental decisions that would have shocked an earlier generation, are now accepted as commonplaces, if the effort to galvanize political parties into a semblance of their old animosity seems trivial and futile, not less are the religious factors of our common life reshaping themselves with a rapidity and certainty which are the despair of the apologists for denominationalism and the defenders of tradition. Over the forlornly defended, or wholly forsaken redoubts of medievalism, ignorance, and reaction, the forces of progress are sweeping as the lines of the Allies crossed the German trenches.
>
> "Objectives that at best could be hoped for only after many years are taken and passed almost in a day. If these facts do not signify the coming of the Kingdom in a new and unprecedented way, it would be difficult to give them adequate interpretation. And if this be so, then, as of old, there is urgent need of the thrilling cry, 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.'"

"HE HATH PUT DOWN THE MIGHTY FROM THEIR SEATS"

VICTORY REJOICINGS were translated into victory thanksgivings in the churches of this land on the Sunday following the cessation of the conflict. "This is the greatest moment of all history," said Dr. Manning, of Trinity Church, "except the one in which Christ was born." The New York *Tribune* estimates that "nearly 2,000,000 attended religious meetings in greater New York during the day," and among them were sailors and soldiers garbed in the uniforms of every nation that fought on the side of the Allies during the war. "Think for a moment what German victory would have meant to us and to all the world," Dr. Manning urges, "then offer your thanks to Almighty God for the great deliverance that he has given us." Dr. William Pierson Merrill, preaching in the Brick Presbyterian Church, dwelt on the "unswerving patriotism of all the peoples that contributed to the victory of the Allies, and added a special thanksgiving for our part:

> "Thank God that America has played her part effectively and with honor. God keep us humble, as we should be in the presence of nations that have fought and endured and sacrificed as we have scarcely dreamed of doing. Let us be content with the honor of having given it in a good spirit. For the courage and stedfastness and gayety and cleanness of our men, for the unity of our national soul and effort, for the high ideals kept dominant in the nation's life, for the care given the men in service, and for the good repute won by them in foreign lands—for these and many other mercies we give thanks to God, praying that we may in our joy and satisfaction be wholly free from the peril and shame of self-satisfaction."

The chaplain of Columbia College pleads against "softness" in dealing out justice to Germany:

> "We are not treating with an honorable tho defeated foe. We are dealing with a criminal brought to book and as yet unrepentant. We are dealing with a nation that has shown itself morally defective. How to treat Germany is a problem of penology."

The religious tone of secular editorials dealing with Germany's defeat is almost as strong as the words of the pulpit. Notable among these is one from the Newark *Evening News*. With the apocalyptic warning that "God is not mocked. And in the day of our triumph let us be humble before him," *The Evening News* solemnly reviews the plight of the nation that planned the world's wo:

> "It is not enough that the German armies confess defeat.
>
> "It is not enough that revolution takes command of the erstwhile German Empire.
>
> "It is only enough that the doctrine and theory of autocracy are disproved and put to shame.
>
> "Autocracy, militarism, can only maintain themselves by professing infallibility. Autocracy can not take counsel of democracy without dynamiting its own foundations. If it is not superior, it is naught.
>
> "Kaiser Wilhelm may go down in history as the world's

> greatest villain. He will certainly go down forever as the world's vastest fool.
>
> "There is his downfall, the downfall of the laboriously created machine that mechanized and brutalized Germany, heart and soul. He and his clique set at naught two thousand years of man's development. They defied the finer instincts of man, debauched the holy mission of education, worshiped at the temple of a crass materialism. For the Nazarene they substituted a tribal Gott.
>
> "Defeat and physical death do not kill. The Nazarene lives. In the suffering of the men who bore the Cross in France he triumphs. Their rest is perfect in his peace. Their glory is imperishable, for they wrought a New World.
>
> "Betrayed by materialism, that against which they contended is hurled to the depths of contempt. It is just scorn that kills.
>
> "Where, to-day, is the arch-apostle of materialism, militarism, he of the 'flaming sword,' senior partner of Me-und-Gott? Fled across the border to neutral Holland, shameful in defeat and daring not to face the people he betrayed!
>
> "Where are the clerics who swore that they alone knew the real god?
>
> "Where are the diplomats who made faithlessness their creed and tore apart the 'scrap of paper'?
>
> "Where are the thousand professors who profest that might was right?
>
> "Where are the ten thousand savants who declared that their materialism bought them invincibility?
>
> "Where are the hundred thousand officers of the kingly caste to whom the citizen was dirt, and who wrote their creed in flame and sword on Belgium?
>
> "Theirs is shame, the shame that kills. Of all history they are the world's supreme fools. Their sword struck through the superficiality, the carelessness of a seemingly spiritually inert world. That world flamed back against them, and from east to west, from pole to pole, from Christian to freethinker, Mohammedan to heathen, it declared their creed a hateful vanity.
>
> "All things seemed in their hands. The world was drifting under their spell. Their espionage, their materialistic skill, their materialistic philosophy seemed to be overcoming the nations. Hardy in confidence, they struck, struck with the weight of forty years' preparedness.
>
> "But not in Belgium, nor in France, nor in Servia, nor on the shamed seas could they defeat the Power that rose to meet them. Neither the stricken fields nor the reddened oceans gave back victory. Ever new forces rose to hurl them back and the solid line of the struggling democracies bent and swayed but would not break. Then came the turn, and four months were enough.
>
> "Autocracy and militarism are dead. They are dead because they had no inner life. Revealed, they are utterly put to shame, made the subject of the scorn and ridicule of the world. It is that fact—the shame—that has killed them in the day and hour of their failure. Their arch-priest dares not face the ruin he wrought and runs away. That is their end."

The fall of the figure-head of this folly is compared by the New York *Tribune* to the fall of Lucifer, and the words of Isaiah concerning him are quoted as adequate to Wilhelm's case without added comment:

Isaiah xiv; 9–21

> 9. Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth; it had raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations.
>
> 10. All they shall speak and say unto thee, art thou also become weak as we? art thou become like unto us?
>
> 11. Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of thy viols: the worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee.
>
> 12. How art thou fallen from heaven. O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!
>
> 13. For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north:
>
> 14. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High.
>
> 15. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.
>
> 16. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms;
>
> 17. That made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that opened not the house of his prisoners?
>
> 18. All the kings of the nations, even all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house.
>
> 19. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcass trodden under feet.
>
> 20. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land and slain thy people; the seed of evil-doers shall never be renowned.
>
> 21. Prepare slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise nor possess the land, nor all the face of the world with cities.

"THE GREAT ARMY THAT DIED"

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU stirred the great heart of France to its depths when he added a few simple words to his communication of the armistice terms in the Chamber of Deputies. "Let us honor the great army that died. France in older times had soldiers of God; to-day it has soldiers of humanity and always soldiers of ideals." They were noble words, says the New York *World.* "In that moving phrase he spoke the inmost feelings not only of millions of French men and women, but of the peoples of all the Allied nations that shared in the winning of the war." It continues:

> "It is a time for universal rejoicing that the shedding of blood on the battle-fields of Europe has ceased. It is also a time for reverent tribute to the men who gave their lives that the right should prevail. They have made the supreme sacrifice. To them has been denied the reward of joining in the final triumph and exultation over victory. They have passed beyond reach of the clamor of shouting multitudes, of pealing peace bells, of the voices of loving friends and kindred, and the touch of hands they held dear.
>
> "But they, too, wear the victor's crown, tho they failed to see the hour of ultimate victory. They have bequeathed to those left behind the glory and the honors.
>
> "In the men who return from the wars we shall show our pride, but with Premier Clemenceau, may we never forget to honor 'the great army that died.'"

From another angle the Newark *News* speaks of that unreturning army and the pity that would "shield the mothers of the sons who brought precious victory with their death"—

> "In the grand silence of the peace so dearly won they sleep the warrior's sleep. They will not again sit about the hearth. Those of us who are to clasp beloved hands once more shrink at the thought of the loneliness of the mothers whose sons return not.
>
> "It is a kind and tender impulse, but we are wrong. If in those mother hearts there yearns the sorrow of loss, there triumphs the glory of sacrifice. The sons whose lives were spent for the highest that they knew are the sons of mothers whose ideals they carried forward with the banners of a just and holy cause. They drew from the blood that bore them the strength of will, the firmness of purpose, the fearlessness of death which we celebrate in this tremendous hour. They fought and fell as the protagonists of American motherhood, which their signal devotion now has vindicated and enshrined. Their souls were steeped in patriot cradles and nurtured in homes where virtue and honor and faith were more than all.
>
> "Forever living, incapable of death, are the noble boys who lie where freedom for the world was won. And joyful with a sacred joy are the mothers whose offering was beyond earthly measure, the mothers of sons who return not. The God of battles is also the God of compassion. They need not the pity of men and women. He has raised them up to greater heights by sacrifice made perfect."

The American Army assumes it as a duty to bring back to their native soil the bodies of those who have fallen. But Colonel Roosevelt and his wife feel differently, and the former has written to General March, of the War Department, this letter, which the press reproduces:

> "Mrs. Roosevelt and I wish to enter a most respectful but most emphatic protest against the proposed course, so far as our son Quentin is concerned. We have always believed that 'Where the tree falls, there let it lie.' We know that many good persons feel entirely different, but to us it is painful and harrowing, long after death, to move the poor body from which the soul has fled. We greatly prefer that Quentin shall continue to lie on the spot where he fell in battle and where the foemen buried him.
>
> "After the war is over, Mrs. Roosevelt and I intend to visit the grave and then to have a small stone put up saying it is put up by us, but not disturbing what has already been erected to his memory by his friends and American comrades in arms.
>
> "With apologies for troubling you,
>
> "Very faithfully yours,
>
> "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The request, to which assent has been given may, be pondered and approved by many others who have precious dead over there.

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

MEETING THE TEST

IT CAN'T BE DONE—In some such phrase, Germany has more than once mentally summed up her verdict—based on her logic—upon many of America's purposes and programs in the war.

Germany said to herself:

Can the United States assemble, equip, and train an army in time to be of any use to the Allies?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States transport troops in large enough numbers across the ocean?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States escape or nullify the submarine menace?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States—with its vast area, population, and diversity of thought and opinion—focus itself upon a single aim, and as a unit sacrifice and achieve?—*It can't be done.*

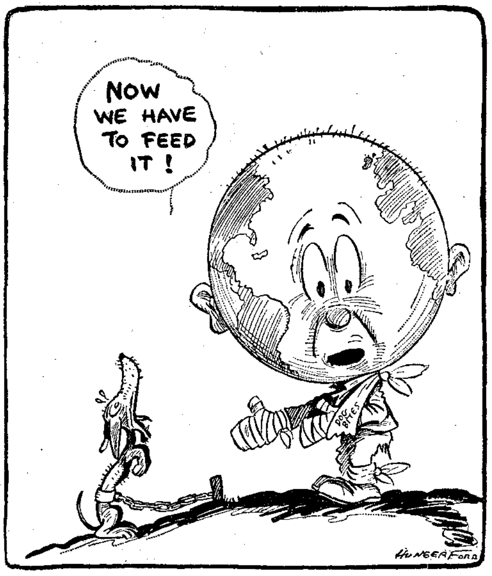
Can the United States provide a large surplus of food, get it across the ocean (with all the other demands on shipping), and do it amply and regularly enough to save the Allied nations from a state verging on famine?—*It can't be done.*

Such was the way Germany answered to herself these questions.

AMERICA'S ANSWER—Meanwhile the United States was asking itself the same questions. And the answer it made, impelled by a force mightier than mere logic, was something like Germany's. Like and yet very different. For America's answer was this:

It can't be done—we'll do it.

This has been called the rallying motto of many of our soldiers in France, confronted by some task *seemingly* impossible of accomplishment, but which has been forthwith accomplished. And, in spirit at least, it has also been the rallying-cry here among our own home armies of eager patriots.



CAN YOU BEAT IT?
—Hungerford in the Pittsburg *Sun.*

CHANGING OLD HABITS—Practically every food-problem—no matter how difficult—which has been solved has been overcome by the spirit implied in those three small words, "We'll do it."

If any one, back in the days of 1917, when we were just entering the war, had hazarded the assertion that in almost no time at all the American people could modify their habits of what to eat or what not to eat or when not to eat it, he would have been greeted with incredulity. That incredulity would have increased if the further assertion had been made that America could almost immediately modify trade methods of food-distribution—from producer to consumer—in which illegitimate practises had become obscured by long habit.

And finally, if it had been definitely stated that America—in the midst of all the activities and cross-currents produced by war—could achieve a food-export program overtopping anything of the sort heretofore attempted, there might have arisen a feeling of actual derision.

But—"*We'll do it.*"

That mental and spiritual attitude was the magic wand which helped America to make good.

The province and privilege of the United States Food Administration have been to be *a sharer and coworker in that great popular decision to help win the war by delivering the right food, at the right time, at the right place.*

COOPERATION—In surveying the work of the United States Food Administration since its beginning, one fact stands out conspicuously. That is the fact that the Food Administration's work has been possible only because of the people's *cooperation*, and the cooperation of those engaged in the food-trades in this country. Without such cooperation—popular and commercial; in homes and in the business world—the task of food-administration would have been like trying to build a house out of plans and specifications instead of bricks and mortar.

WHEAT—One of the best examples of how the public cooperated with the Food Administration to produce beneficial results in many directions is shown in the case of wheat.

The Allies, at the beginning of 1918, were in dire need of wheat. They sent word of this in plain terms to the United States Food Administration. The Food Administration passed the message along to the people. And the people gave their wheat, not the wheat previously intended for export, but the wheat which in ordinary times would go on to dining-tables all across the country. Our 1917 wheat crop was not large; but, nevertheless, out of it 85,000,000 bushels were shipped to Allied destinations after the regular surplus scheduled for export was gone. Logically—we were able to ship only 20,000,000 bushels; actually—we shipped the 85,000,000! And this was achieved without the restrictions of a compulsory rationing system.

Another side of the wheat situation is the way wheat prices have gone down since the Food Administration was created. In May, 1917, before there was any food-control, flour sold at wholesale for $17; but in February, 1918—six months after the creation of the Food Administration—the wholesale price had fallen to $10.50. Had there been no food-control in this country (a condition existing at the time of the Civil War), it is no exaggeration to say that flour might before now have risen to $50 a barrel. For food-prices during, and after, the Civil War went up in that proportion. And *then there was not even any such excuse as the world food-shortage which exists to-day.*

Such is one example of how food-control in this country has worked out. And our wheat exports, poured out from a short crop in such profusion as to seem almost unbelievable, testify to the spirit of team play between the public and the Food Administration.

THE FUTURE—After all, it is only by such a wide-spread popular response that the United States can help solve the world's food-problems. And *such problems and burdens we shall have to continue to shoulder regardless of the turn of future happenings.*

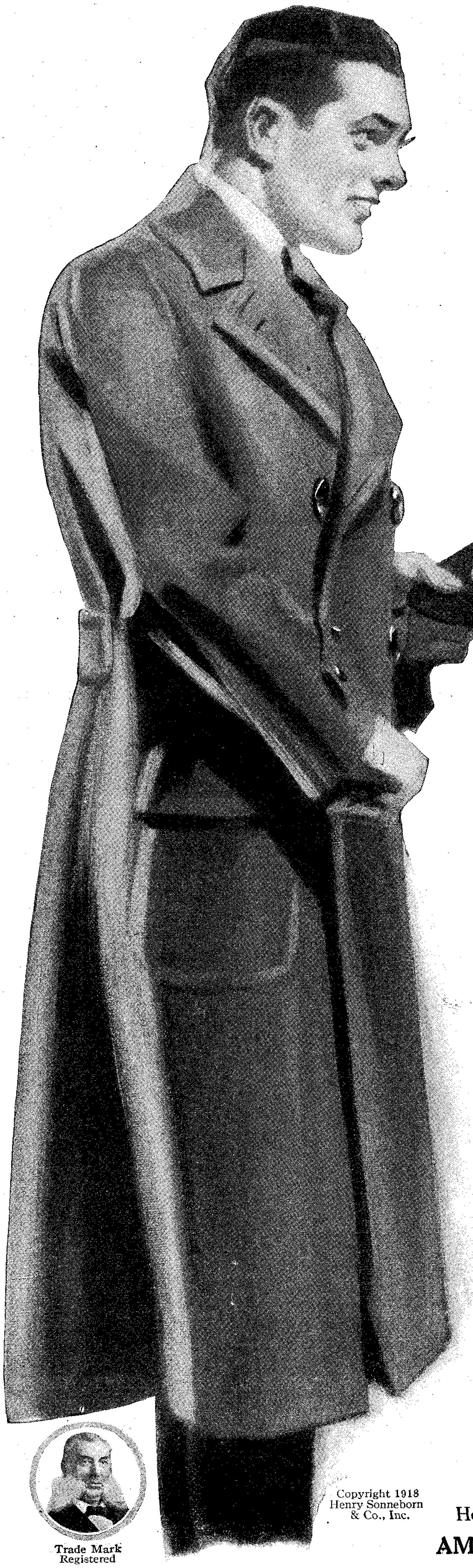
To-day world events are flashing by in so bewildering a succession that no one can say in advance just what form of food-service the American people will be called upon to perform. But it is certain that they will have to go on living up to food obligations—obligations to their own self-respect and to humanity.

Now that the war is over, it is probable that America will have to ship to the hungry peoples of the world all the food that there is available shipping to carry. Our pledge to the Allies was to ship seventeen and one-half million tons of foodstuffs overseas next year. That amount will doubtless have to be increased now to some twenty million tons.

In no way can this be achieved save by the ideals of democracy, the *voluntary* determination to sacrifice for a common aim. In no way can it be accomplished save by faithful and continuous food-service and cooperation on the part of the American people.

Does the task seem almost impossible? Are you tempted to say to yourself: "*It can't be done*"?

If so, pause before saying it—consider the record of the past—and add: "*We'll do it.*"



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The Styleplus Plan

Why you will come to it

Concentration is the wizard's wand that transformed America into a mighty engine of war.

Concentration is efficiency. It is the key to the best result at the least cost.

Styleplus Clothes are manufactured on this plan—and always have been.

The few Styleplus grades are made in large quantities. Costs are reduced to the minimum.

The economy of this method tells in the superior style and wearing qualities of the clothes.

You will come to it because Styleplus

—give the smart appearance of the well dressed man.

—retain their shape and good appearance exceptionally well.

—are priced strictly in keeping with the thrift spirit of the hour.

Two grades in Styleplus suits: $25 and $30.

Three grades in Styleplus overcoats: $25, $30 and $35.

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"Each grade one price the nation over"

Note—This is the Styleplus Great Coat—a long storm coat—and unusually stylish for a coat of this type.

Styleplus overcoats are made in all popular models and fabrics. Let a Styleplus merchant show you one before you decide on an overcoat.

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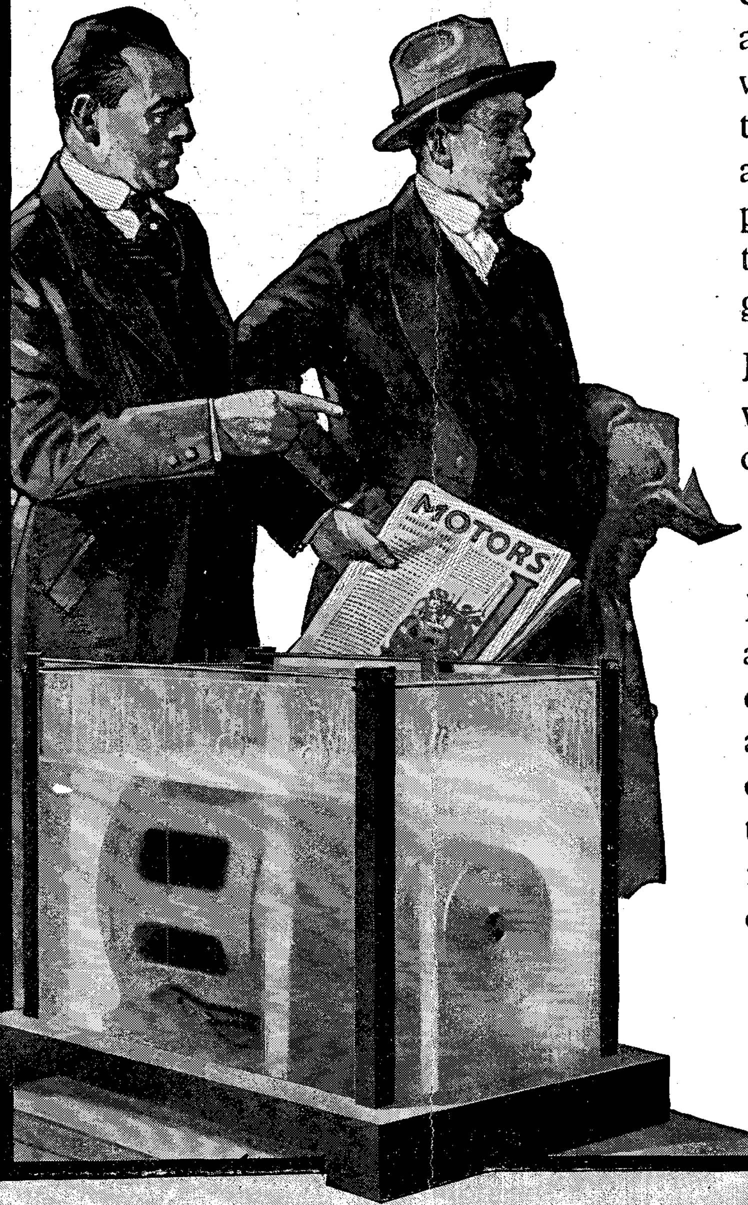

The Motors That Run Under Water

This Lincoln Motor has operated under water at exhibitions and conventions for many years—a practical demonstration of motor reliability.

Every day in thousands of plants Lincoln Motors are driving machines under trying conditions. In acids and fumes of chemical works, in the slop and steam of the packing house, in the dust and dirt of the foundry, in every place where motors are severely tried, Lincoln Motors have made good.

Many a skeptic has been converted to the use of electric motor drive in his factory by this simple, striking exhibition of what a really good motor will stand.

It is true that few plants require a motor to operate under such difficulties. Any wise plant manager gives a motor the best care circumstances will allow, but there is a feeling of added security in a motor which such abuse cannot harm.

The Lincoln Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

MOTORS

Reliable Power for Your Machine

The satisfactory performance of any machine depends on the electric motor just as much as on the construction of the machine itself.

For many years large manufacturers of pumps, hoists, blowers, mixers, and similar machines have equipped them with Lincoln Motors — motors that will stand the handicap of the dust and moisture in which such equipment always operates.

Today Lincoln Motors are an accepted standard for this hard, gruelling work as well as for the many easier tasks where motors receive the right kind of protection and care.

A machine equipped with a Lincoln Motor is a guarantee of reliable and continuous production. It is a double assurance both from the machinery maker and from Lincoln that you have enough power and the right kind of power to get the results.

The Lincoln Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Lincoln Motors are Used by Many Manufacturers of the Following Machines:

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Presses
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Bakers' Machinery
Paper Machinery
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Textile Machinery
Machine Tools

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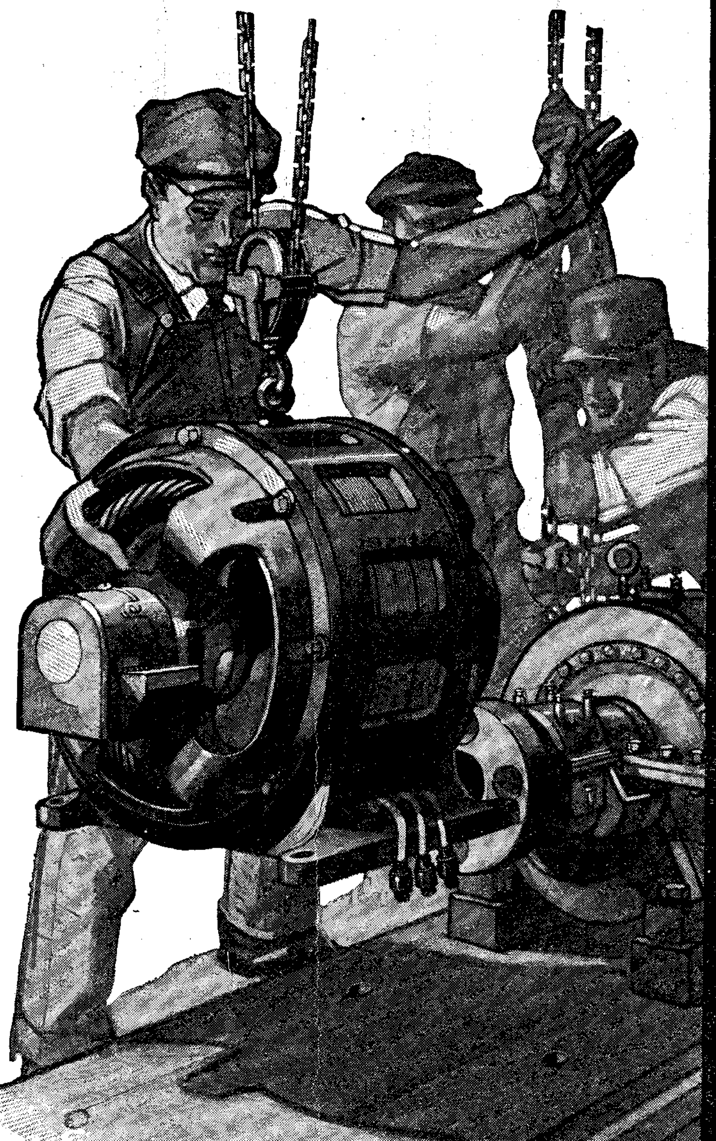

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CURRENT POETRY

"PARADISE is a pleasant land," said the mystic Juliana, of Norwich, away back in the Middle Ages, and now another poet—for all mystics are poets, whether they write in verse or not—comes to tell us that this "pleasant land" is full of a new chivalry. In Frank Foxcroft's anthology of "War-Verse" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York) we find these quite medieval verses from one of Ireland's most loved poets, the first of a number of poets of the fair sex who shall sing for us this week.

THE NEW HEAVEN

By Katharine Tynan

Paradise now has many a Knight,
  Many a lordkin, many lords,
Glimmer of armor, dinted and bright,
  The young Knights have put on new swords.

Some have barely the down on the lip,
  Smiling yet from the new-won spurs,
Their wounds are rubies, glowing and deep,
  Their scars amethyst—glorious scars.

Michael's army hath many new men,
  Gravest Knights that may sit in stall,
Kings and Captains, a shining train,
  But the little young Knights are dearest of all.

Paradise now is the soldiers' land,
  Their own country its shining sod,
Comrades all in a merry band;
  And the young Knights' laughter pleaseth God.

Even more medieval is Ruth Pitter's delicate picture of the Delectable Land, in the London *New Age*.

THE WATERS OF PARADISE

By Ruth Pitter

In Paradise there is a sea
  Blue as a turkis stone,
And many royal wonders be
  Hid in his depths alone:
But seen of all the folk of neighbor land,
Whose quiet feet do pass the yellow strand.

And since that shore is void of man
  No sail about it flies,
But hundred-hued leviathan
  Like a prone rainbow lies
And looketh on the weaving waters wan
  With stilly emerald eyes.

And tho no sail move on the deep
  Waveless as any mere,
A radiant folk who may not weep
  Without a sail do steer,
And very pleasant ways and winding keep
  Above the solemn clear.

Par miracle I once did go
  And stood upon the shore:
A gemmy archipelago
  The gemmy waters bore,
And all those sprites that are unchained of wo
  Do dwell there evermore.

Like gentle summer leaves, that make
  A little whispering,
These folk that dwellen in the lake
  Full fairly say and sing;
Even as streams at night, that wake
  With a sweet murmuring.

After contemplating the heavenly places we can turn without effort to this little gem of childhood and prayer, which we take from the pages of the New York *America:*

CANDLES THAT BURN

By Aline Kilmer

Candles that burn for a November birthday,
  Wreathed round with asters and with goldenrod,
As you go upward in your radiant dying
  Carry my prayer to God.

Tell Him she is so small and so rebellious,
  Tell Him her words are music on her lips,
Tell Him I love her in her wayward beauty
  Down to her finger-tips.

Ask Him to keep her brave and true and lovely,
  Vivid and happy, gay as she is now;
Ask Him to let no shadow touch her beauty,
  No sorrow mar her brow.

All the sweet Saints that came for her baptizing,
  Tell them I pray them to be always near;
Ask them to keep her little feet from stumbling,
  Her gallant heart from fear.

Candles that burn for a November birthday,
  Set round with asters and with goldenrod,
As you go upward in your radiant dying
  Carry my prayer to God.

From the happy child that is we pass to the child who never came, and from "Songs of an Empty House" in *Contemporary Verse* we cull these pathetic lines.

FOR THE CHILD THAT NEVER WAS

By Marguerite Wilkinson

O little hands that never were
  With apple petaled beauty made,
You might have held me close to joy
  Whence I have strayed:

O little feet that never were
  Fashioned for tripping melody,
Your gladness might have kept me brave
  On Calvary:

O little lips that would have drawn
  White love to feed you from my breast,
You might have been my love itself
  Made manifest.

O Child of mine, you never were—
  No throes have thrilled me to rejoice—
You would have been my conquering soul,
  My singing voice!

The same magazine gives us a happy example of dialect verse in a lilting little lullaby which runs:

DES' A-NAPPIN'

By Emma Kenyon Parrish

Des' a-nappin', Honey,
  List'nin' at de rain;
Des' a-roamin', kin' o',
  To'ds de Good-by Lane:
"Tippy, tappy," droppin',
  Lonesome soun', dat's so.
Des' a-honin', Honey,
  Fer de night to go.

Mebbe, sometime, Honey,
  Patter-roller cry,
"Lights out in de cabin!"
  Den my night gone by.
Des' a-nappin', Honey,
  List'nin' at de rain,
Honin' fer de sunup,
  Pas' de Good-by Lane!

From a charming book of recollections, by E. Œ. Somerville, entitled "Irish Memories," (Longmans, Green & Co., New York), we take two sets of verse that are used as head-pieces to chapters.

IN A SWISS VALLEY

By E. Œ. Somerville

Silver and blue the hills, and blue the infinite sky,
And silver sweet the straying sound of bells
Among the pines; their tangled music tells
Where the brown cattle wander. From on high
A glacier stream leaps earthward, passionately,
A white soul flying from a wizard's spells.
And still above the pines one snow-drift dwells,
Winter's last sentinel, left there to die.
From the deep valley, while the waterfall
Charms memory to sleep, I see the snow
Sink, conquered, on the pine-trees' steady spears.
A waft of flowers comes to me. Dearest, all
Our happy days throng back, and with the flow
Of that wild stream, there mingle alien tears.

DODGE BROTHERS

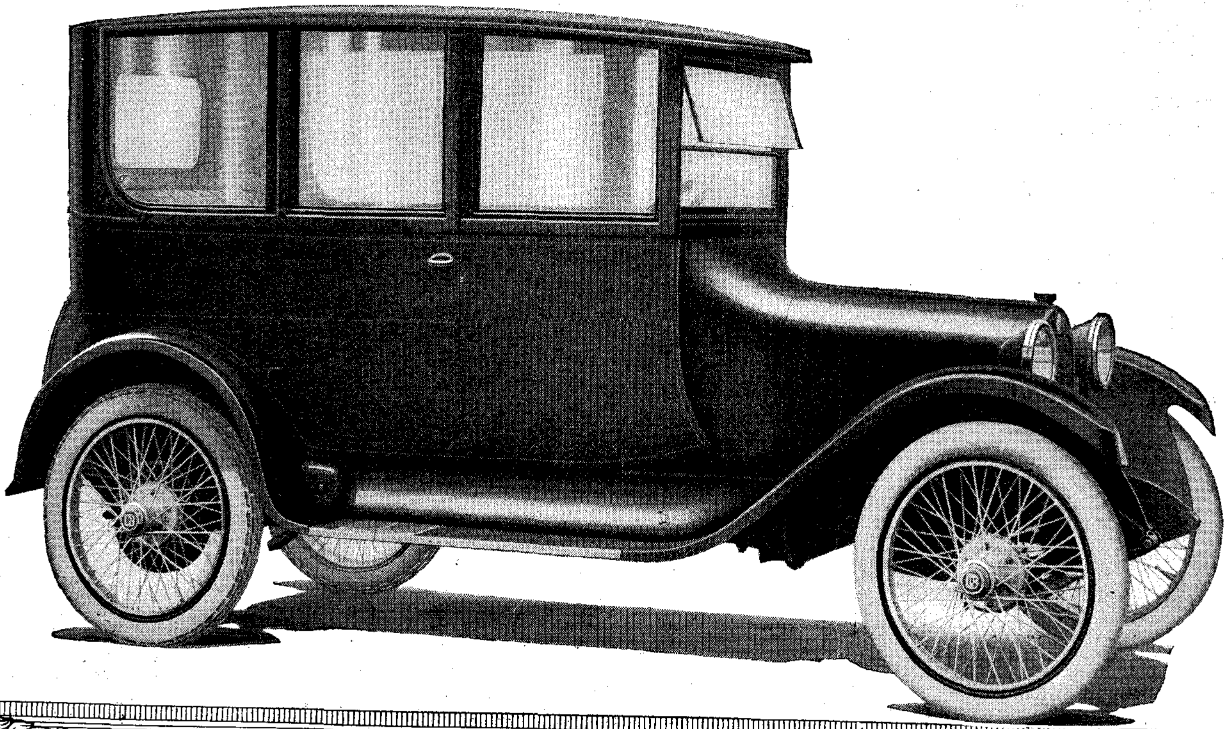
CONVERTIBLE CAR

That protection against discomfort which we Americans like to provide for the very old, and the very young, is one strong reason for its popularity

There is no member of the family group, from grandmother to the little tots going to kindergarten, who does not benefit by its quick convertibility.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



The following lines eloquently convey an understanding of her friend that Miss Somerville shows so sympathetically throughout the pages which record the collaboration of these two women in their amusing stories of Irish life, especially among the hunting set.

SONNET

By E. Œ. Somerville

She hid it always, close against her breast,
A golden vase, close sealed and strangely wrought,
And set with gems, whose dim eyes, mystery fraught,
Shot broken gleams, like secrets half-confest.
"One day," she said, "Love's perfumed kisses prest
Against its lip their perfectness, unsought,
And suddenly the dizzy fragrance caught
My senses in its mesh, and gave them rest.
And life's disquietude no more I feel,
For now," she said, "my heart sleeps still and light,
Love's Anodyne outlasts the lingering years!"
But in the darkness of an autumn night
Her heart woke, weeping, and she brake the seal.
The scent was dead; the vase was full of tears.

Louise Ayer Garnett tells us, in the New York *Independent*, that happiness often lies in staying close beside the tea-table:

FENCES

By Louise Ayer Garnett

I have torn down all my fences:
The challenging air blows free;
I can look across the spaces
Where new life is hailing me;
My horizon is unrolling
Like the vistas of the sea.

I have torn down all my fences—
But I never can recall
The seclusion of my garden
With the world beyond the wall;
My old way of looking upward
Where the sky was all in all.

Scribner's Magazine gives us this excellent little bit of atmospheric verse:

TRISTRAM IN THE WOOD

By Katharine Taylor

I dreamed of a still gray pool
Within the wood.
Into its depths the dusk
Was falling, falling ever.

And waking slowly in the night
I felt thy hair,
Thy dim, cool hair,
Like falling dusk about me.
And through it, from the spacious night,

Glimmered one lucid star.
Ah, like a wood anemone
Thy face, thy curving throat
Shone faintly through the enfolding gloom
That hung about me—

I dream of a still gray pool
In the lonely wood.
Into its depths the dusk
Is falling, falling ever.

A pregnant impression from the New York *Forum:*

IN MY SOUL'S HOUSE

By Leonie Davis Collister

In my soul's house, I stored for you
Each treasure that the gods
Had given me.
And many dreams I stored
Against your coming.
Your hand on mine was fire on fire,
But in my soul's house that I
Had made so beautiful,
You did not enter.

And now . . . the gods
Have seized my treasures,
As is their way
With things unused.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TEUTONISM TRIMMED TO A "T"

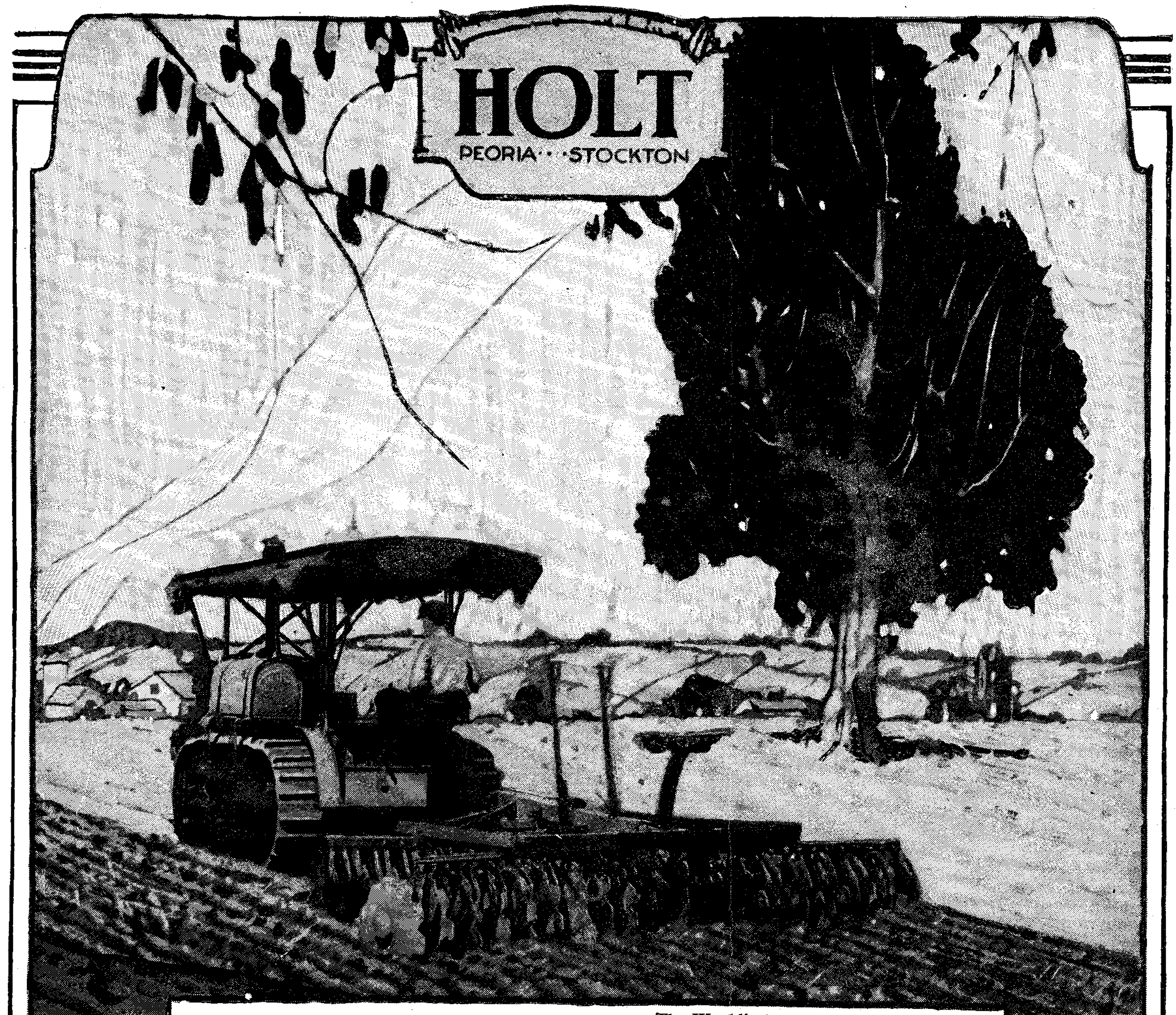
YOU may say what you like about what won the war, and maybe the debate will go on a hundred years, but the fact remains that the following caustic arraignment of Teutonism appeared on November 9 and the Germans signed the armistice on the 11th. Facts are facts, and anybody can draw his own conclusions. This remarkable document is the work of Mr. Charles Dutton, of Montclair, N. J., and it appeared in the Montclair *Times*. Mr. Dutton is eighty-one years old, yet is ranked as among the best active corporation auditors in New York City. In the following essay he achieved the task of writing a complete essay on "Teutonism," using no word that did not begin with a letter "t." The essay is as follows:

> Truthful thinkers turning their thought to these troublous times trace the tributary terrors to Teutonism.
>
> To test this theorem the tale-teller tersely tells this tragic tho truthful tale.
>
> The Teutons turn their thought to treachery, to trickery, to tyranny.
>
> They transmit these three thought types to transactions that testify to the truth that these triplicate Teutonic traits transcend the Turk's topmost tyrannous thought.
>
> Technically, the Teutons themselves think, tho truthfully told 'tis the Teutonic throne that thinks.
>
> The tenantry, the throne's tools, truckle to the throne thought.
>
> Tenantry talk takes the throne talk trajectory; the throne threateningly talks; the tenantry timidly talk; these twin talks tally.
>
> The Teutonic throne, through their typographical text, through their *Tageblatt*, tells the tenantry that their Teutonic traditions, their technical training, their tremendous trade, their theocratic theories, their trained troops thoroughly testify to their tenable Teutonic transcendency.
>
> This tirade, toothsome to themselves, they trumpet to those territories that the Teutons tabu, tho to the transatlantic territory they temper their threatening tone.
>
> The transmarine territory's transactions tantalized the Teutonic throne; therefore, to tame these taunting Tommies, the Teutons traversed the thrifty tract 'twixt the two territories.
>
> There their troops thronged the terraced towns; they trampled the tillage; they tore to tatters the tenements, throwing the tenants to the tempest; they torpedoed the temples, turning tablatures to tinder; they terrified the toddling tots; they trailed the traditional Tophet through the thoroughfares.
>
> The Teutons' tyrannical treatment terminated the tattered territory's tolerance; that the Teutons termed timidity.
>
> They tackled the tramping troops; their terrific thrusts thwarted the Teutons' trespassing till the territories, tolerant till then, took to themselves the task to turn the tyrannous tide.
>
> Together toiled the transmarine, the transcontinental, the transmontane, the transatlantic territories; together they took their turn trumping the Teutonic trick.
>
> Tho tricky treaties tempted the Tzar's territories to turn their thought to themselves, the ties tightened that tied the trustworthy territories together.
>
> They taxed their treasuries; they tested their thrift; they trained troops to trigger tactics; they toughened them to trench terrors; they taught them to trail their titanic tanks through the tangled terrane.
>
> Those thoroughly tested they tutored to tower the thunder-clouds; to trace the terra topography; to tackle the *Taubes;* to torpedo their targets through the tree-tops.
>
> Thousands tendered their time, their talents, themselves, to tend tattered troops, to treat torn tissues.
>
> Then transports, tripling the tonnage, took these thousand times thousand to the trenches to test the Teuton's trumpeted transcendency.
>
> There they'll tarry till the Teutonic throne tumbles.
>
> Trust these tireless thoroughbreds; trust their traditional tenor, their true trend, their typical tact, their tested tenacity.
>
> Trust them to transform Teutonic thought; to turn turmoil to tranquillity; to trammel treaty trickery; to thwart the treacherous threatenings to Teutonize this terrestrial.
>
> Thoroughly trust them to terminate Teutonism's tiniest trace.
>
> They'll taintlessly, totally triumph.

WHOLESALE BULGARIAN BUTCHERY OF SERVIANS

A TERRIBLE story of cold-blooded butchery by Bulgarians is told by Mr. Ward Price in a cable to the New York *Times*. For three months a deliberate, systematic effort was made to exterminate the national spirit of Servia by killing every one thought capable of maintaining it. During these massacres, says Mr. Price, "the Germans, by contrast with the Bulgars, appeared to the inhabitants of Servia as protectors and agents of mercy." The facts relating to the crimes, "which will earn for Bulgaria the odium of civilization," were gathered in a region lying around Vranja, between Kumanova and Lesjovtz. The brutality began as soon as the Bulgars had established themselves. We quote:

> After forbidding the use of the Servian language, closing Servian schools, compelling every one to change the ending of his name from the Servian "itch" to the Bulgarian "off," and after installing Bulgarian mayors, bishops, tax collectors, and military police, they arrested in every town and village all men who belonged to what may be called the intellectual class. They chose parliamentary deputies, judges, teachers, lawyers, priests, and employers of labor, forming them into gangs, and marched them away. From that time until the defeated Bulgarians evacuated Servia the other day the friends of these people had heard nothing of their fate, but now the ghastly story is known in detail.
>
> Men numbering at least three thousand from the towns and villages of the Vranja region alone were taken in detachments of about fifty at a time to a place which the Bulgarians chose as their slaughter-house, and there every night one party after another from December, 1915, to March, 1916, had their throats cut or were stabbed to death.
>
> The village whose name the Bulgarians



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A decade of commercial success in conquering the "impossible" put such stamina into this Tractor as to make it the unanimous choice of Allied army engineers for military transportation. But the "Caterpillar" is still a farm tractor—*extraordinary*. As a farm investment it is like a concrete building, returning all it costs in added service and satisfaction.

The "CATERPILLAR" Tractor is built only by The Holt Manufacturing Company, Stockton, Calif., and Peoria, Ill.

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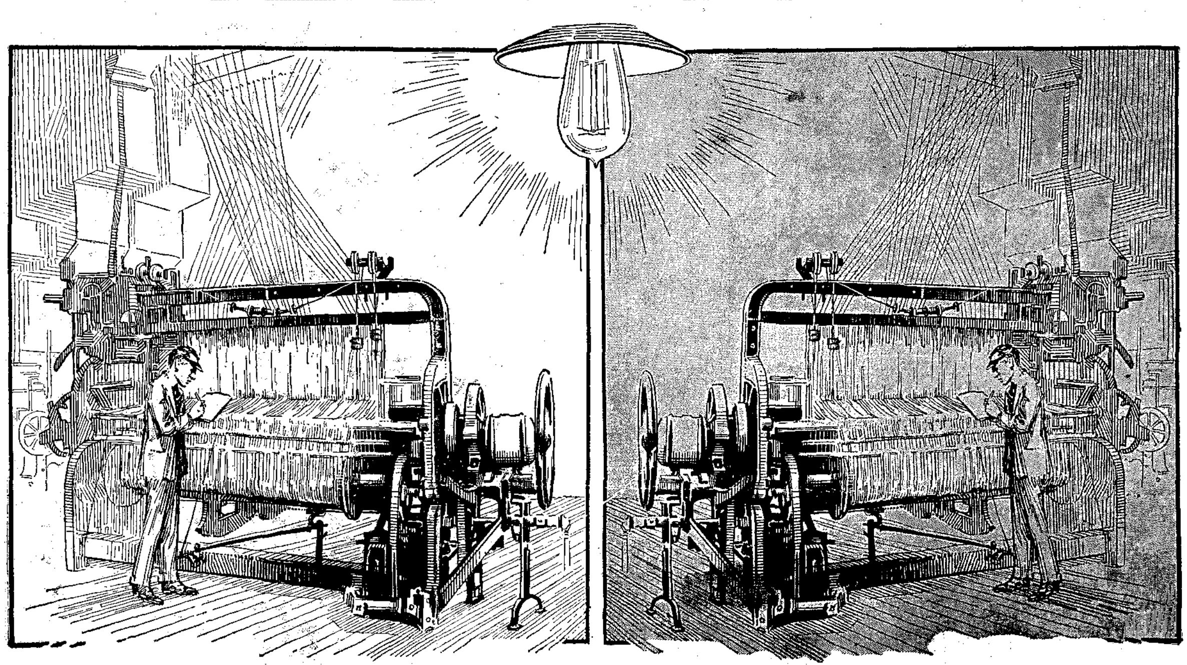

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DU PONT

> have made terrible is a small place called Surdulitza, twenty miles northeast of Vranja, near the Bulgarian frontier. I went there yesterday and saw the bones, the graves, and surviving relatives of 2,500 victims of Bulgarian savagery who there met their end.
>
> Doomed men, against whom the Bulgarians had no other charge whatever except that they were patriotic Servians and likely to keep up the national spirit among their fellow countrymen, would arrive almost every day at Surdulitza under strong Bulgarian guard. They were locked up in houses which I saw, and then at night marched down to a gully which I visited, where, tied four or five together with ropes, they were stabbed or bayoneted to death and buried where they lay by local gipsies collected for the work by the Bulgarians.

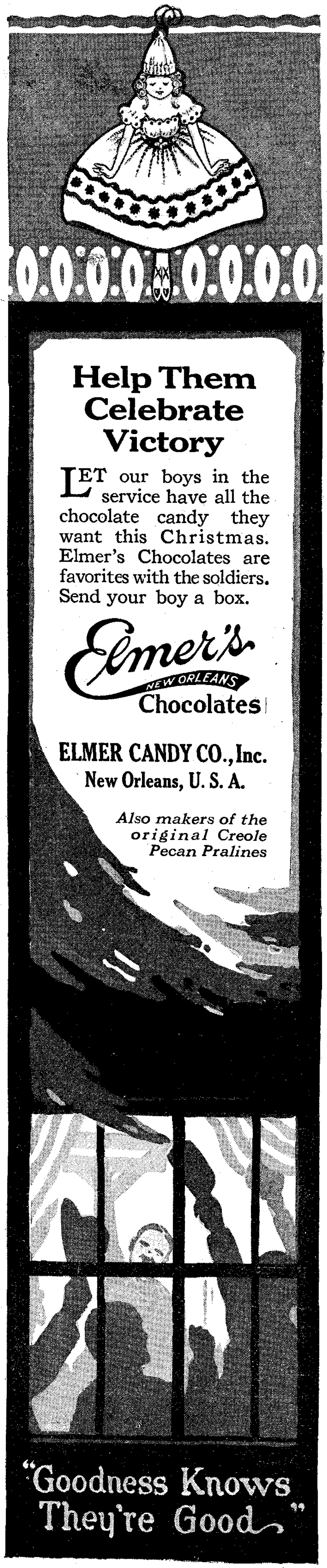
But not all the killing was done in this gully. Every night the peasants of Surdulitza, who were forbidden to leave their houses after sunset, heard men's screams coming from a little wood on the other side of the village; and 2,500 is the local estimate of the number of Servians who thus forfeited their lives to their nationality. As to crimes at other points, Mr. Price says:

> Not more than forty persons were actually killed at Vranja itself, but once a fortnight all surviving men were ordered out of the town while the Bulgars ransacked and robbed their houses under the pretext of searching for arms, and sometimes also outraged their women.
>
> At Ushevtse, a hamlet to the north of Vranja, 120 men, women, and children, the entire population, were killed in one day.
>
> At Vladichi all the women were collected and some of them violated. The rest were tied up and left until two days later when the Bulgars came back and completed their work of outrage.
>
> Last year at Yelashnitsa and Krivafaja innocent peasants were stript naked, tied down to braziers, and roasted over slow fires to make them confess that they possest hidden arms.
>
> Lebane and Leskovatz were probably the worst martyred towns of all. At the former place twenty persons were beaten literally to death. The information about these last townships comes from the Servian municipal officials and the principal inhabitants of Vranja, several of whom were there all through the Bulgarian occupation. Personally, I am entirely convinced of the sincerity of these men and of the truth of the terrible charges they bring. I spoke with them myself in French or German, and there was too much spontaneity in their answers and too much resemblance between the accounts which different individuals gave at different times for the idea of a faked-up tale to be admissible.
>
> What is to be done to punish this cynically planned and brutally executed policy of murder? The names of the Bulgarian officers directly responsible for these butcheries are known. The peasants of Vranja and Surdulitza utter them with the same dread as that with which men of the English West Country must have spoken of Judge Jeffreys after the Bloody Assizes.
>
> As the only British witness who yet has had an opportunity to investigate these crimes, I would suggest that England owes it to her Servian allies who suffered so terribly in the common cause that England should immediately demand the appearance before an inter-Allied court martial of the Bulgarian officers thus accused by common report.

A VICTIM OF OVERZEALOUS SLEUTHING

DESPITE the vast amount of information the Department of Justice possest from the very beginning of the war, it is questionable whether it ever dreamed of the high percentage of amateur detectives in the population of this country. Most of these aspirants to the hall of fame, dominated in their imaginations by the figure of *Sherlock Holmes*, were what is known generally as intelligent people, and in many cases they were possest of a thorough education. Invariably, it seems, they felt themselves particularly gifted for what is colloquially known as "snooping," and in a great many cases, especially of the men, their ambition was inspired rather by a disinclination to risk the rigors of camp-life or the firing-line. Among women hopefuls, it is said, the hereditary instinct of Mother Eve to "find out something" was the main impulse toward seeking a career in this branch of the Government's service. It is not surprizing, therefore, that many absurd and unjust accusations were made against various persons by these well-intentioned and seemingly well-balanced sleuths. Among the amusing instances of mistaken charge of disloyalty is that of a millionaire's son who reported a conversation overheard in a hotel restaurant. The chief participant in this conversation was examined by the authorities and easily won complete exoneration. Then the victim took his turn at the game by suing the millionaire's son for about $150,000, whereupon the would-be detective's father had his son enlist as a seaman in the Navy at the very earliest moment. It goes without saying that we shall have to watch spies, pacifists, and disloyalists just as sharply as ever in these days of armistice, but it is to be hoped that fewer errors, especially of rankly unjust consequence, will be made. A striking example of this sort of error is the case of a man who served in France and Belgium during the first year of the war, Mr. Jean H. Fulgeras, of Paris. He figures in an article contributed by a French journalist to *The Atlantic Monthly*, and quoted in these pages several months ago, as being connected with an advertising agency known as the Société Européenne de Publicité, which was sequestrated on the ground of being enemy-owned. The New York representatives of Mr. Fulgeras—Collin Armstrong Inc.—called the attention of *The Atlantic Monthly* to the inaccuracy and injustice of the statements concerning him and the Boston publication issued a retraction in the September number, from which we quote the following:

"As we have no desire or purpose to do Mr. Fulgeras an injustice, we make public


Help Them Celebrate Victory

LET our boys in the service have all the chocolate candy they want this Christmas. Elmer's Chocolates are favorites with the soldiers. Send your boy a box.

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AFTER word of victory is flashed back to headquarters by the valiant Signal Corps men, there is nothing that will fight fatigue like a cup of good coffee.

Every day 800,000 cups of Barrington Hall, the Baker-ized Coffee, are brewed and sent overseas to the battle front in instant form.

Why not let this splendid coffee help you do your part here at home? It costs no more per cup than ordinary coffee because it makes more cups per pound.

If your grocer has not yet placed Barrington Hall in stock, send us his name and we will mail you a generous sample.

Baker Importing Company
124 Hudson Street New York
244 North Second Street Minneapolis

Baker-ized Barrington Hall Coffee

Barrington Hall The Baker-ized Coffee

here our New York correspondent's further statements that Mr. Fulgeras was in the employ of Mr. John F. Jones when his business was taken over by the Société Européenne, that he severed his connection with the latter as soon as it was declared under sequestration, and that 'he served France and Belgium for the first year of the war.'"

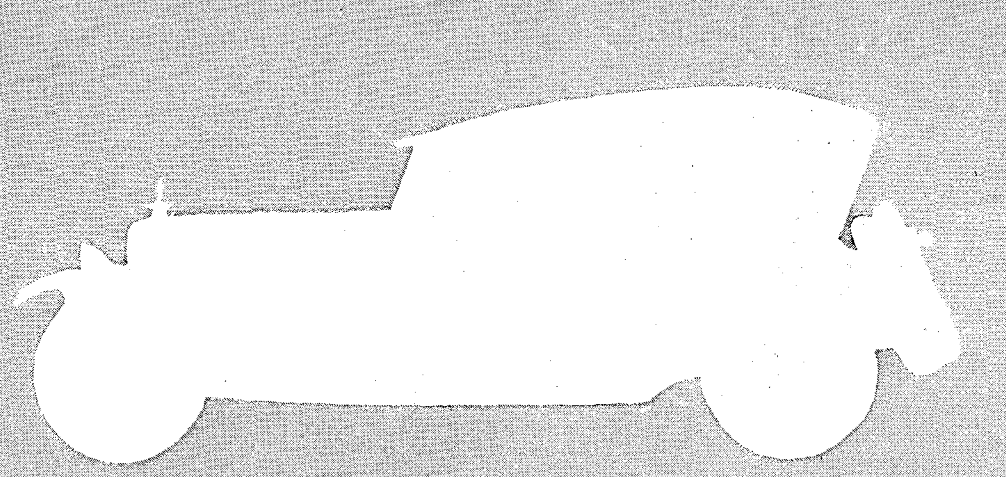
Printer's Ink (New York, November 7) points out that altho Mr. Fulgeras was incidentally mentioned in the articles attacking the sequestrated advertising agency in Paris, no charges were brought against him personally. Any rumors or insinuations against him are unfair and false, this journal for advertisers assures us, and it makes the assertion after careful investigation. From this source we learn also that—

> "The French courts have formally released Mr. Fulgeras from all contracts and obligations to his former employers. *Printer's Ink* has examined the original of a document under the seals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the French Republic, and viséd by the Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, which certifies that a list of the stockholders of Mr. Fulgeras's new agency has been filed with a formal statement that all are French with French parents and grandparents or citizens of the United States of America."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

LISTENING to the old songs by Y. M. C. A. singers is one of the cheering experiences of the boys at the front, but even music did not charm away the bitter feeling against the Hun. This fact comes out strongly in a letter from Lieut. Robert J. Shields, of San Diego, Cal., which is published in *The Sun* of that city. The Lieutenant says:

> I have just come from a concert at the Y. M. C. A. given by an American trio. Oh, how wonderful it seemed to see and hear two real American girls, and to hear the baritone of the Y. M. C. A. man with them. They sang all of the old, old songs everybody knows and loves, and then we all joined in popular song after song. Even tho it made us all homesick, yet I think it raised the morale 1000 per cent., for it made us all feel nearer home and feel rested after the terrible rush, rush of our intensive training.
>
> Never, never, did I realize what it is to jump every single minute of the day. It is just go from daylight till supper-time and then censor mail till late at night. This censorship is the bane of an officer's existence. But I never felt better in my life and I thank God for one thing—that I am kept so busy I don't have time to become homesick. At night I am so dead tired I just fall into bed and don't know a thing until reveille, when the grind begins again.
>
> I have seen and know first-hand what worst dreams never pictured in the terrible disaster that threatened us as well as these countries here. The most vivid imagination can not possibly picture the terrible, terrible plight France was in before we came, and the stoicism with which she has stood it. She could not possibly have lasted another winter through and then



THE POST-WAR CAR

GIVING loyally of their technical skill, creating and perfecting the Liberty Motor, designing army transports and directing their manufacture, America's automotive engineers have played a great part in the winning of the war.

Out of this experience they have drawn lessons that are to have a powerful influence on the Post-War Car.

Due to the existing shortage, manufacturers of motor cars are required on the briefest notice to meet what promises to be an unexampled demand.

Not only will this demand be met, but assurance is given that many improvements of greatest significance are reserved for the Post-War Car.

Lighter construction and elimination of great bulk.

Additional endurance and serviceability; longer life.

Extreme simplicity in mechanical construction, together with more automatic operation.

Greater economy in upkeep and operating costs.

More extensive use of anti-friction bearings, with consequent longer life.

Lighter construction, without sacrifice in strength or durability, is an important Post-War feature. Less weight means less upkeep, including gasoline consumption, wear and tear, and tire costs.

The trend in automotive construction has been from the beginning toward more automatic, more carefree performance. Even closer application of this principle is seen in the Post-War Car—self-acting and self-regulating, more independent than ever of adjustment and attention.

The *possibilities* of trouble are reduced by reducing the number of parts that can *give* trouble.

Lighter and more economical—simpler and more automatic—stronger and more serviceable—the Post-War Car strikes a balance of maximum performance with minimum care and cost.

The trend is toward more automatic performance, and therefore toward more carefree bearings—Hyatt Roller Bearings. Hyatt Bearings automatically distribute the load; absorb shocks and strains, and prolong the life of the car. Self-oiling—self-cleaning—never needing adjustment, *these* bearings take care of themselves.

Hyatt—the bearing for the Post-War Car!

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. Motor Bearings Division, Detroit, Michigan

Tractor Bearings Division, Chicago, Illinois *Industrial Bearings Division, New York, N.Y.*

When you can't get your Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops

don't blame the merchant

He has done his best to get them for you.

So have we.

But war conditions have created a shortage. We hope that now, with the end of the war, it will soon be relieved, although it may be continued for some time.

First of all, we are handling the tremendous order placed with us by the Y. M. C. A. for S-B Cough Drops to be shipped to the soldiers in France, Belgium and Germany.

Second, the influenza epidemic that has been sweeping the country has greatly increased the demand for S-B Cough Drops as a preventive protection.

Third, like candy, Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops are made of sugar and we are cheerfully acceding with the Government requirement to reduce our consumption of sugar. We prefer to do less business this year rather than lower the quality of Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops by using a substitute for sugar in them.

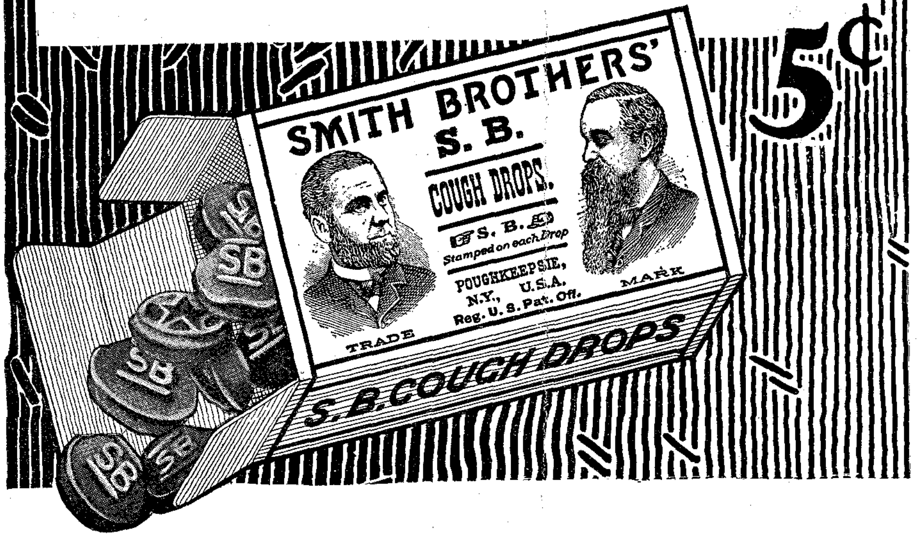
Therefore, when you ask for your customary box and the dealer cannot sell it to you, please remember that he is just as sorry as you are that he cannot get more, and so are we.

The time will come soon, we hope, when there will be enough Smith Brothers Cough Drops to go around.

Meanwhile your best protection is to *keep away from coughers.* If anyone near you coughs, move away from him.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*


5¢
SMITH BROTHERS' S. B. COUGH DROPS.
S. B. Stamped on each Drop
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., U.S.A.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRADE
MARK
S. B. COUGH DROPS
SB

Germany would have ravaged her as she has Belgium, and later the other countries at her leisure. I can not picture the true state of affairs, but before God, I have come to believe that every able-bodied man in every Christian country should be under arms now, for I know the principle we are all fighting for and, having seen these countries, can appreciate that I am fighting for my country as well as for that principle. France is a wreck. Her young men are gone. Her grain-fields are going to ruin for lack of help in harvesting; her industries are ruined to a great extent; her people are starving or nearly so; her women are toiling, toiling to do their bit and the work of their men besides to save their beautiful land from destruction and ravages no tongue can describe. But Attila, the scourge of God, had nothing on the Hun of to-day.

Private W. H. Bastedo, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, was not fond of war as a steady occupation, but, like other brave boys from the Middle West, he managed to get a certain kind of enjoyment out of it. At any rate, he says in a letter to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, he has no kick to register, and adds:

I would not trade places with the most successful loafer in America to-day. But after the war—oh, boy—I'm going to crawl into a hole in some mountain somewhere and never, never work again.

I had some fun with a cootie I caught yesterday. It was the first one I had and I know it was a German one, because he sneaked up behind me and bit me in the back. You can bet I strafed him good and plenty. They tell a good one about a colored company that was suspected of carrying around live stock, contrary to General Orders No. 666. The captain lined them up one morning and explained his suspicions and yelled, "If there am a nigger heah that done got fleas, step out—company halt."

My French is improving with age. I can make the natives "comprize" now without resorting to the sign and profane languages. . . . (Deleted by censor).

The rainy season is on. It rains one day, drizzles the next, and then rains for a week, repeating the formula *ad lib.* indefinitely. Trenches are nice for mud-turtles these days. There is only one good feature of the weather. That is that it prevents the Hun airplanes from snooping around, dropping their baby-killing bombs and taking snap shots of things they have no business to know. The *Boche* planes hardly cause me a feeble ripple of excitement any more. It is sport to watch the artillery get into action on those boys way up in the clouds. It's a combination of duck-hunting and the Fourth of July.

Since arriving in France I have traveled a good bit, mostly by box car and the rest by French and American motor-trucks. Box cars are by far the best. I found them more homelike, because I could sprawl out on the floor and not miss any of the scenery. And there was lots of that.

I have slept in every kind of a place from the bosom of mother earth herself to a cow stable. In the last village I had a box stall next to a bunch of interned Russians. That was paradise. If you want real comfort sometime, try a box stall. Just now I have an iron cot in a French military billet and it is the

THERE is only one thought in people's minds about the Cadillac today.

Over here, and over there, in civil and in army life, it ranks as a *truly great* motor car.

But the war has given us a still loftier conception of what the Cadillac *must* be.

The very name American stands, now, for a high and rigid code of honor.

As that standard attaches to our manhood, so, too, it must attach to our manufactured products when the war is over.

Just because we are Americans, the world will expect from us an exalted superiority.

It will be our duty to see that the world is not disappointed.

We could safely rest on Cadillac standards of the past; but it is our purpose to lift them higher and higher.

We pledge to our own people, and to the Allied nations, a Cadillac always worthy of the new dignity that attends the name American and worthy also of its own unsullied good name.

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY · DETROIT, MICH.

Food Conservation

is the patriotic duty of every American Woman

Flavoring Extracts are first aids in Conservation—serving to blend the various ingredients of war-time foods into a harmonious whole and making dishes of Rice, Potatoes, Cornmeal, etc., more tempting.

SAUER'S
PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS

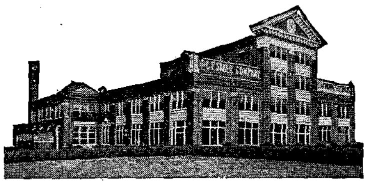
Winner of seventeen highest awards at American and European Expositions for

PURITY, STRENGTH AND FINE FLAVOR

Largest Selling Brand in the U. S.

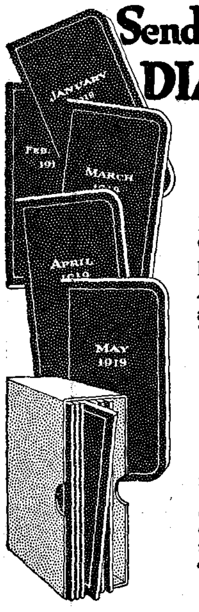
Send for *"War-time Recipe Booklet"*

THE C. F. SAUER COMPANY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



SELF-CONTROL, and How to Secure It
By Paul Dubois, M.D. $1.50 *net*; by mail, $1.60.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Send for this better DIARY for 1919



Diaries have been the same for centuries, you say, but this one's *different. Twelve*, neatly-bound, vest pocket *monthly* diaries, each 4¾ x 2½ inches, 32 pages.

A page for each day—a book for each month

The current month's happenings right in your pocket. Don't carry a bulky year diary. Here's the handiest, most convenient, pocket Diary and DAILY REMINDER ever devised—the 12 books in a neat holding-box will be sent, P. P. prepaid on receipt of 75 cents. Great for your Boy "Over There." Send one a month, to be returned each month—*see! Order right now.*

The J. C. Hall Company
Providence, R. I.

best bed I ever had—that is, since I can remember.

The chow (army for food) is good. To prove it, I'll say right here that I gained twelve pounds on corned-willy, salmon (embalmed), and the other staples we get tri-daily. I weigh 172 now in my nighty and feel strong enough to take on a couple of German platoons with one hand tied behind my back.

* * *

No disposition to exult or rejoice was evident when the news that Germany was seeking an armistice reached the First Army Corps in France. In fact, we are told that the general wish seems to have been in favor of rejecting the plea. "I hope it is not granted," wrote Lieutenant Warden McKee Wilson in a letter to his parents which appeared in the Indianapolis *Star:* "the Army is not for it, for those on the fighting-line realize that if we quit with the task half completed, the next generation will have to come over here and fight the same battle again for civilization and free institutions. What Germany really needs is the great object-lesson of occupation by the forces of the free and peace-loving world. Then the process of rehabilitation will begin and a new Germany will arise from the ashes of autocracy."

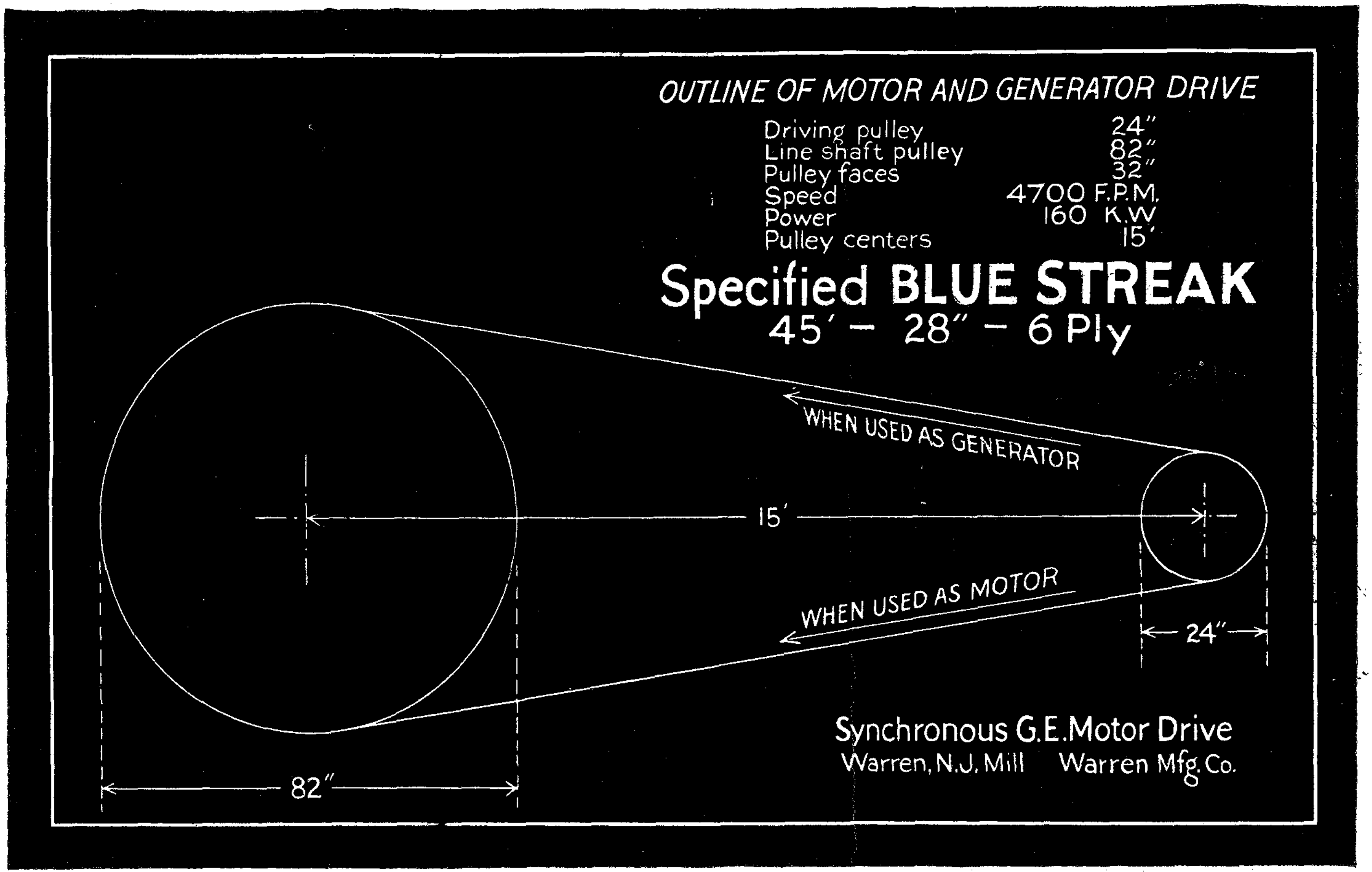
This was written some weeks before the armistice was signed, and Lieutenant Wilson naturally had no idea that Germany's submission would be so abject and humble as it turned out. He had been thinking a lot of "the tremendous effect on conditions and perhaps on politics when the Army comes home," and observes:

> Our men are receiving a broadening view and an education. I censor their letters, and while it is not a pleasant job, it is most assuredly an enlightening one. It is interesting, by the way, to discover that those men who take the most pride in being "hard boiled" on the surface are the rankest sentimentalists in their letters home.
>
> Almost all of them are conscious of the power the Army will wield when it gets home. I don't suppose the thing will be carried out to the extent that it was after the Civil War, but nothing in the world will prevent former army men from taking an active and personal interest in politics in a concerted way, and perhaps also from controlling the policy of the nation. One thing is interesting: drunkenness is very unpopular in the Army, but so is prohibition, because our men are learning from the French how to use mild drinks in moderation, and it is no unusual sight to see two or three of the boys chatting for an hour or so over a bottle of mild, red wine or beer. They drink it with their meals both in the towns and behind the lines. I have heard scores of men and officers say and have read it in the men's letters that while they are opposed to and will vote against the saloon, they are also opposed to and will vote against extreme prohibition. They believe in the justice of General Pershing's order which permits them to drink light wines and beer, and realize that what has brought so much unhappiness at home is the unrestrained evil of the saloon.
>
> They all seem to feel sure that they will never go back to the city to live, but will have a farm where there is "plenty of air." It is certain that a man who has been under shell-fire knows that there is something more important in life than making money, and ideals are replacing ideas to a great extent. In England and in France they have seen that even in war-times we can be taught many a lesson in enjoying life, and they all insist that they will have a rose garden surrounded with a high hedge or wall as they are over here, and that every afternoon they are going to sit in this same garden and imbibe great quantities of tea with "friend wife." I believe that, almost to a man, the Army will be for universal compulsory training, if not service, and expressions on this subject are frequent and strong. Last, but not least, they realize what a blessing it is to be an American and to live in that land of opportunity, where a man doesn't have to "stay put," and where, even if it does give you indigestion eventually, there are hot biscuits and ice water to be had.

* * *

Life on the front had its whimsicalities at times in spite of rolling barrages, the hail of bullets, the jangle of caissons, and the whining of truck-motors. Lieut. Harry B. Henderson tells of a beautiful red rose on his camp-table, in a letter to the Wyoming *State Tribune*, beside an Austrian shell with a bit of scenery painted on it, which served as a paper-weight. Then there are incidents that excite the "risibles" and afford needed diversion to the mind. For instance:

> The other day they were keeping us a bit busy and I had my ear on top of my head all the time deciding on each "whiz" as it approached. Just in the hottest part of it, one of my gunners came tearing down a rutty road, clad in a Prince Isaac coat he'd found in a raid and wearing a *Boche* cap. He was pushing a baby-buggy full of potatoes and dynamite which he thought I could use. We had the eatables for lunch and then blasted a new dugout with the explosive. You can't imagine how you laugh when you've been a bit under a strain for several days of firing, and then see something funny. But for my sense of proprieties I'd describe the giddy lingerie the young man was using for underwear. He explained to me that cooties get so tired of wandering through lace!
>
> It's funny what we think of in times of stress, and just the other night different men were deciding what they'd like to have most, and even the loudest burst of shrapnel failed to draw our attention from this absorbing topic. It was a treat to watch the faces of the five men with me in the dugout as they sat around our lone candle.
>
> The general choice seemed to be five minutes' talk with their folk and best girl, next a chocolate malted milk, then a trainload of Hershey nut-bars, and after that a turkey dinner. Then I thought of the wilted lettuce salad I used to see at church picnics, with its sliced hard-boiled eggs on the top, and guessed that would be my choice. The next day two men crawled into a very-much-shelled town and got some lettuce and brought it back with great pride. It was pretty much wilted then, they had dropt on it so often getting back. We dropt it in boiling bacon fat and it sure wilted. From the rather "wee-wah" looking results, I guess I'd better look up another picnic.



Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Making One Belt—and the G. T. M.—Do the Work of Three

Three belts had been devoured in twelve months by a certain motor drive in the Warren Manufacturing Company's Warren, N. J., plant. All were large belts. Some were expensive belts. Together the three loaded that drive with a pretty figure of operating costs. While the third belt was petering out, a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called. It was our Mr. Ford.

They looked at his card, asked him in, listened a while, and asked the price of a belt for that motor drive. The G. T. M. didn't even take time to ask the width of the belt—he just said he didn't know the price. Before they could ask him what kind of salesman he was, he told them about the Goodyear plan of selling belts—of thoroughly studying conditions and then prescribing the belt that would meet those conditions most efficiently and economically. They thought of three belts of the past twelve months and reasoned that they had nothing to lose by trying the plan.

He studied that drive. It was a hard one. The speed was close to a mile a minute—and when the motor was not used as an auxiliary for driving seven beaters, it was reversed and used as a generator. The centers were short. There were a number of other peculiar conditions—but after the G. T. M. got through studying them he knew just what to do—he had seen some drives very like it and had tried out his prescription.

After allowing for special circumstances he prescribed a belt of only six plies—although many a power engineer would have said that more were necessary. But he knew the proved strength of every Blue Streak ply—a brute strength as remarkable as its pulley hugging grip. So he prescribed a twenty-eight inch six-ply Blue Streak—made endless. Although he had had great success with special fasteners of various types to fit certain conditions, he knew that the best of fasteners were hopeless here—so it was a Blue Streak made endless.

That belt was applied in November, 1916. Its cost was less than that of one of the three belts that had been so disappointing, and yet that Blue Streak lasted longer than the three together. That synchronous drive doesn't pile up any more undue costs for the seven beaters it serves, doesn't cause interruptions nor lowered efficiency any more.

If you have a belt-devouring drive that is eating too many dollars, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when he is in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a mail-order house sells ready-made clothes. The G. T. M.'s services are free simply because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants served is certain to come to us within a few years.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

BELTING · PACKING HOSE · VALVES
GOODYEAR
AKRON

Quality Made the Name Patrick Famous

PEOPLE everywhere call these Mackinaw styles simply, "My Patrick." But Patrick means much more. We make Great Coats, Sweaters, Blankets, Sportsmen's Garments and various other all-wool products. All of this same famous quality—"Bigger than Weather."

While the Patrick Mills are producing a large supply of goods for the Government, they have been permitted to manufacture a limited quantity for their dealers. This supply is all in the hands of our dealers now.

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
Patrick
DULUTH
REG TRADE MARK
GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

This Patrick Label on any garment means *all pure wool.* Write for catalog. We will direct you to some high-grade dealer.

Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills
1114 Maple Street Duluth, Minn.

Bradley Speedmask

PRICE $3.00

For Soldier—For Civilian

WEAR a Bradley Speedmask and laugh at 'steen below zero. Put it on your gift list for "Over There" and over here. Buy one for yourself.

The Bradley Speedmask is knit close and thick of warm, worsted yarn. Long in front to protect the chest, and long enough at back and sides to fit under coat or sweater. Open for clear vision and easy breathing—dipping low over forehead and reaching high on the cheeks for protection.

Olive drab and colors, in two sizes—for men, women, and children. Ask your dealer or write for Bradley Style Book.

BRADLEY KNITTING CO.
Delavan, Wis.

There are Bradley sweaters, socks, gloves and caps for the whole family.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Disappointing Papa.—Miss Prittikid—"But, father, he is a man you can trust."

Her Pa—"Gracious, girl; what I want is one I can borrow from."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Mother Knew.—"Ma, what does the 'home-stretch' mean?"

"Making a fifteen-dollar-a-week allowance go around, my son."—*Boston Transcript.*

To Measure the Peace Confab.—Bacon—"I see the Allies gained 1,200 meters yesterday."

Egbert—"Must have attacked a gasworks, I suppose."—*Tit-Bits.*

Why They Lasted.—"I am surprized to see you have such a quantity of preserves left over from last year."

"Nobody could get the lids off," explained the housewife briefly.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Didn't Tell the Truth.—Jones—"I know now that my wife lied to me before we were engaged."

Brown—"What do you mean?"

Jones—"When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."—*Tit-Bits.*

Right in His Element.—"I think my boy will do well in the Army."

"Why?"

"I see the scheme is to carry on."

"Yes?"

"And he always was great at carrying on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Complete Rout.—"Our forces have been routed, your Excellency, and are retreating in great disorder."

"Have you lost control over them?"

"Absolutely, All-Highest. We can't even get them to stop long enough to poison the wells as they beat it for home."—*Detroit Free Press.*

From Sad Experience.—"You say you have a fire-escape at each floor?" said the applicant for a room.

"Yes, we have," replied the boarding-house lady.

"Must give you a feeling of security."

"It does if the boarders are all paid up."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Of Course She Got It.—Maid (about to leave)—"Might I ask for a recommendation, ma'am?"

Mistress—"But, Mary, what could I truthfully say that would help you get another place?"

Maid—"Just say that I know many of your family secrets, ma'am."—*Boston Transcript.*

Old Mystery Solved.—A commercial traveler, on leaving a certain hotel, said to the proprietor: "Pardon me, but with what material do you stuff the beds in your establishment?"

"Why," said the landlord, proudly, "with the best straw to be found in the whole country!"

"That," returned the traveler, "is very interesting. I now know whence the straw came that broke the camel's back."—*Tit-Bits.*

1760 Packard Trucks Complete National Truck Efficiency Test

Winning Truck Establishes 3 Months' Record of 952 Points out of 1000—$5025 Awarded in Prizes

THE National Truck Efficiency Test was organized and conducted by the Packard Motor Car Company in co-operation with the efforts of the National Council of Defense and the War Industries Board to put motor trucking on a basis of higher efficiency, and to save railroad facilities for urgent Government uses.

The test consisted of three months' running, all phases of the truck performance and truck costs being recorded daily on the National Standard Truck Cost System, as perfected by the Truck Owners' Conference.

The trucks were divided in three classes, according to capacity.

Prizes were awarded in each class—$1000 to the owner of the winning truck; and to the drivers, $500 for *first,* $100 for *second,* and $75 for *third* best records.

The Prize Winners in the National Truck Efficiency Test

Class A—1½ and 2 ton trucks	*Class B—3 and 4 ton trucks*	*Class C—5 and 6 ton trucks*
FIRST: What Cheer Chemical Co., Pawtucket, R. I., James L. Drury, Driver.	FIRST: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., Lew Bacighipi, Driver.	FIRST: W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago, Ill., Joseph Brookbank, Driver.
SECOND: Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich., Edward Dallas, Driver.	SECOND: Salt Lake City Pressed Brick Co., Salt Lake City, Oloff Hanson, Driver.	SECOND: Gottfried Krueger Brewing Co., Newark, N. J., Charles Langbein and Joseph Birchler, Drivers.
THIRD: Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich., L. Moore, Driver.	THIRD: Harper & Wilz, Baltimore, Md., C. Wilz, Driver.	THIRD: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., J. Butts, Driver.

THIS three months' test of 1760 Packard Trucks in all parts of the United States is the first *all-'round* and nation-wide test of truck hauling ever conducted.

It is the first to consider and record the *transportation factors* that enter into truck efficiency:—

Traffic Conditions
Type of Country
State of Roads
Type of Tires
Running Time
Loading and Unloading Time
Outgoing Load
Return Load
Percentage of Capacity
Economy in Gasoline
Economy in Tires
Economy in Oil
Economy in Upkeep
Wage Cost
Condition of Truck

Many a truck owner, discovering that his fleet is costing more than it should, finds all his efforts at economy baffled—because he thinks of efficiency only as a matter of trucks.

Truck efficiency depends on *transportation principles.*

There is not a truck owner in the United States but can benefit by the results of the Packard National Truck Efficiency Test.

They are *transportation results.*

They are just as applicable to the single truck as to the fleet—to the little delivery car as to the Packard.

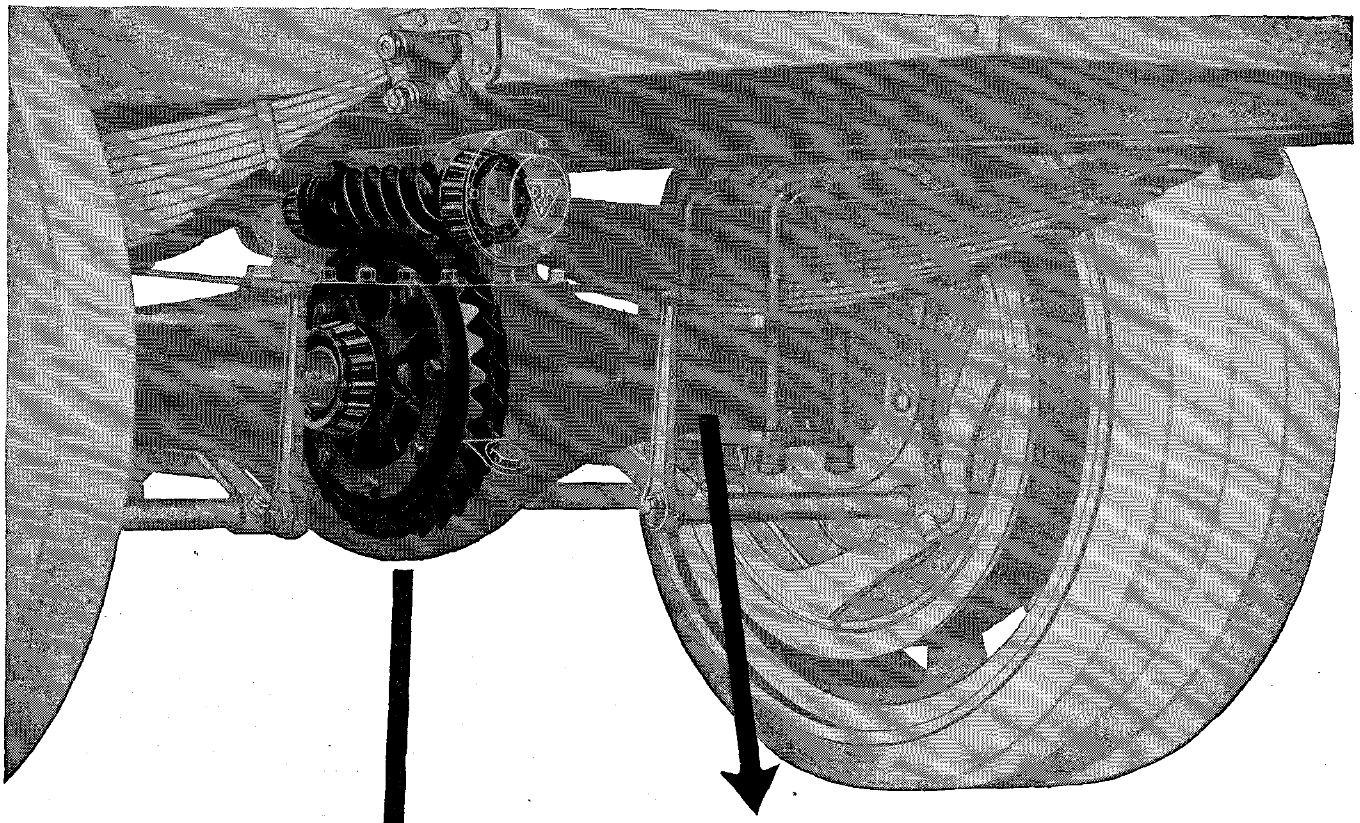
Whether you are a Packard Truck user or not—the Transportation Department of your local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer will be glad to see you. They will talk the thing over with you—show you what transportation results to look for and how to record them day by day on the National Standard Truck Cost System.*

One of the most vital things for the Nation today is that every transportation agency shall come as near 100% efficiency as possible.

It is an extension of the Packard program of 100% War Work to give the results of this test to every truck owner or driver who will make use of it—*freely, and without thought of imposing obligation.*

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan



The Bridge that Supports and the Gear that Drives

In a Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Rear Axle one of the big vital problems of efficient commercial haulage finds a practical and simple solution.

The axle has just three jobs, to *carry the load,* to *drive the load,* and to *stop the load.* Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles do these three things *with everything that is superfluous left out.*

The axle housing is a steel bridge in which the greatest amount of load-supporting and strain-resisting strength is obtained with the least weight of metal through a scientifically correct combination of the hollow tube with the rectangular, or box-like, one-piece housing.

The problem of load-driving and gear reduction is by the use of worm and worm wheel reduced to its simplest form—*direct drive through two strong, simple units, with only one reduction.*

Brakes are of ample size, and correctly designed to bring the truck to a dead stop in the shortest distance without jolt or jar.

The one greatest cause of wear to truck axle parts is eliminated by enclosing the driving members within the housing, making positive lubrication possible with no entrance of dust, grit, sand, mud or other foreign substance to grind away gears, shafts and bearings.

This type of axle construction has now had over six years of continuous and successful demonstration under the best built motor trucks in America and many years of service in Europe.

In all that time not one of these gear units has worn out in legitimate service. The only cases of worn gear trouble reported to us have been caused by deliberate use of a lubricant containing material which would wear out any part in rolling contact. Scores of worm-drive trucks have traveled over a hundred thousand miles (many over two hundred thousand), and are still going, with the worm-drive unit in as good working order as when the truck was new.

A prospective buyer needs no argument other than the actual facts of service, which can be obtained from any user of trucks equipped with Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Michigan
Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both motor cars and trucks.

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AXLES
For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage

Why He Got It.—YOUNG MINISTER—(receiving gift of fountain pen)—"Thank you. I hope I shall now be able to write better sermons."

THE LADY—"I hope so."—*Boston Transcript.*

Easily Solved. — TEACHER — "Now, Johnny, suppose you wanted to build a $1,000 house and had only $700, what would you do?"

JOHNNY—"Marry a girl with $300."—*Boston Transcript.*

Great Color Scheme.—MARY—"Why do you always buy two kinds of note-paper?"

JANE—"Well, when I write to Jack I use red paper—that means love; and when I write to George I use blue paper—which means faithful and true."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Ruling Passion.—"I've just had some good news," said Bearnstean, upon meeting his friend Mr. Abrahams. "My son Solly has got a commission in the Army."

"Go on," replied Abrahams, rubbing his hands; "how much?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Might Be Improved.—"What do you think of the Army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Musical Mysticism.—"What is that tune you were playing on the piano?"

"That isn't a tune. That is a sonata."

"What's the difference?"

"Well, with a sonata it's hard for the average listener to detect mistakes. With a tune you've got to know pretty well what you are about."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Last Horse-Story.—Two men thrown together at a horse-show were discussing their adventures with the equine tribe.

"A horse ran away with me once, and I wasn't out for two months," remarked the man with the Trilby hat.

"That's nothing!" replied the man with the bowler. "I ran away with a horse once, and I wasn't out for two years!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Flash from the Footlights.—"There were two actresses in an early play of mine," said an author, "both very beautiful; but the leading actress was thin. She quarreled one day at rehearsal with the other lady, and she ended the quarrel by saying, haughtily: 'Remember, please, that I am the star.'

"'Yes, I know you're the star,' the other retorted, eyeing with an amused smile the leading actress's long, slim figure, 'but you'd look better, my dear, if you were a little meteor!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Theological Shindies

There were three young ladies of Birmingham—
We know a sad story concerning 'em,
They stuck several pins
In the Right Reverend shins
Of the Bishop engaged in confirming 'em.

There was a curate of Kidderminster,
Who gently but firmly chid a spinster,
Because, on the ice,
She used words not nice
When he accidentally slid against 'er.
—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

November 13.—Answering Germany's appeal for food, Secretary Lansing informs Chancellor Ebert through the Swiss Minister at Washington that President Wilson will take up with the Allies the question of supplies if order be maintained and an equitable distribution guaranteed.

In an address to his supporters, Premier Lloyd George says the nature of the peace settlement will be one of the principal issues in the forthcoming general elections in Great Britain. He expects vigorous attempts to hector and bully the Government to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy "some base, sordid, squalid idea of vengeance and of avarice." But "we must relentlessly set our faces against that; we must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness."

A resolution is offered in the French Chamber of Deputies favoring the trial of all former rulers responsible for the war.

Amsterdam reports the Independent Socialists in the new German Government demanding the arrest of Admiral von Tirpitz, who has gone to Switzerland, and other leaders of the war-party and the establishment of a tribunal to try all persons primarily responsible for the continuation of the war and hindering peace.

The French High Command receives a request from the German High Command to prevent an expected outbreak of the population of Alsace-Lorraine against German troops on the march.

The Allied High Command sends a message to the German High Command that there can be no modification of the conditions of the armistice, including the annexes, at this time.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have pressingly suggested that President Wilson should at least attend the opening sessions of the peace conference.

London reports King George and President Wilson exchanging congratulatory messages about the association of the two countries in the high purposes of the war which may be realized by the establishment of a reign of equitable justice and lasting peace.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs passes a resolution urging the President to appoint a woman delegate on the United States Peace Commission.

November 14.—Appeals to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, from the National Council of Women of Germany, imploring them to intercede with the United States and Allied governments for a modification of the armistice terms to prevent "unspeakable disaster," are made public.

The Allied High Command warns the German High Command to stop the violence and pillaging by German soldiers in France and Belgium.

More than 2,532 American prisoners in German camps were released immediately the armistice was signed.

November 15.—The new German Government appeals to President Wilson, "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy," to hurry peace negotiations.

Secretary Lansing advises the Berlin Government to communicate its requests to all the Allied governments, and not to the United States alone.

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FROM JASON WEILER & SONS,
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For over 42 years the house of **Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston** has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done **direct by mail** with customers at **importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail**—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:

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This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you **$95**

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This ¾ carat, genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold men's tooth setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price.. **$65**

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American art and skill have produced FILOSETTE surpassing any fabric glove imported before the war.
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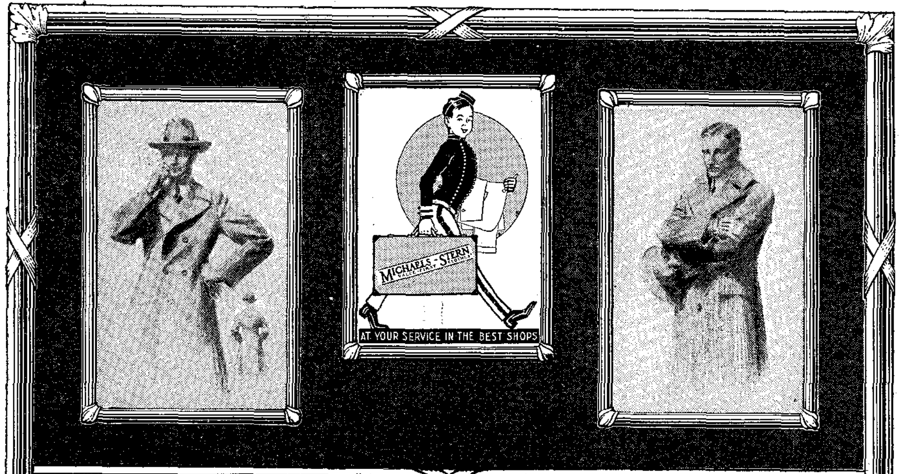
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There is *true economy* in

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MICHAELS, STERN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Rochester-made Clothes

The Biggest Value for Your Quarter—W. S. S.

To friends of boys!

You have only to look back to your own boy-days to realize the temptations that confront the boy you love. The one very greatest thing you can do to head him right, to prepare his mind for clear, constructive thinking and to take up that ever-dangerous "slack" time is to furnish the right kind of reading.

Any boy will have the treat of his life in The American Boy magazine. Give him a year's subscription for a Christmas gift! It will delight him every month; and Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, who read *critically* twelve numbers of The American Boy, has written to the editors saying that the fiction in this magazine "tends to inculcate independence and self-reliance; it shows the value of CHARACTER as well as cleverness; it would help a healthy boy to become a healthy man." The magazine is a powerful influence for positive good.

THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in all the World"

Written and edited by men who know boys—not only what they should read, but what *they will read!* That's why 500,000 boys read The American Boy! Clean, wholesome stories that carry a moral, but do not preach: that stir a boy to think: that instruct but do not ostensibly teach. Try any one of The American Boy stories on yourself!

The American Boy will tell your boy the achievements of other boys. Departments instruct in electricity, manual training, science, photography, hunting, trapping, fishing, woodcraft, zoology, bird study. Illustrated with hundreds of photographs and drawings.

Your boy follows the greatest Outdoor Man in the world in Dan Beard—a page each month. A. Neely Hall's page "For Boys to Make" wins with boys as well as their fathers.

The American Boy is Endorsed by Y. M C. A. Men Everywhere.

For 1919 the program is the richest and broadest in all its nearly twenty years of publication. Start with the big, sparkling, joyously good 1918 Christmas number. Send that subscription today. Fill in the coupon.

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Herewith find $2. Send The American Boy for one year, beginning with the December, 1918, Issue to

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Characterizing the appeal of the German women as "another piece of German trickery," the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society urges Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams to disregard the plea.

The British Labor Conference adopts a resolution demanding that labor be represented at the official peace conference and that an international labor congress sit concurrently.

Paris reports that the French Ministry of Justice has ordered criminal proceedings against German officers guilty of having ordered or committed shocking crimes.

November 16.—Before sailing on the *Olympic* to make a survey of the European food situation, Mr. Hoover said there has been a great deal of "unnecessary furor in this country about feeding the Germans," and declared that the Food Administration is not calling upon the American people to make sacrifices to fulfil German and Austrian needs. Lifting or relaxing the Allied blockade soon would permit Germany to feed herself satisfactorily, and what is most desired now is for that country to "get on some sort of stable basis so that she can pay the money she owes to France and Belgium."

In the frequent appeals of the German Government Washington officials see a purpose to excite American sympathy and influence the approaching peace conference toward leniency.

General March announces that the movement of American troops across the Atlantic has stopt and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is under way. Orders already issued will send 200,000 men back to civil life within two weeks.

London reports arrangements made with German naval delegates for the surrender of the enemy's fleet. All the submarines are to be prepared to sail to the port of surrender on receipt of a wireless order and the surface warships, which include ten battle-ships, six battle-cruisers, eight light cruisers, and fifty modern destroyers, are to be ready to leave German ports to-morrow.

November 17.—The Australian Senate passes a resolution declaring it essential that the captured German possessions in the Pacific should not be restored to Germany.

November 18.—An official statement from the White House says the President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress to take part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace.

Basel receives a Berlin dispatch stating that the German authorities have notified the Russian Bolshevik Government that representatives must not be sent to Germany.

The cost of war for all belligerents to May 1 is estimated by the Federal Reserve Bulletin as $175,000,000,000. It will amount to nearly $200,000,000,000 before the end of the year.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that Holland will permit the ex-Kaiser to remain on Dutch soil on the same terms of internment as other high officers of the German Army. He has taken the name of Count William Hollenzollern.

Bern hears through the Wolff Bureau that Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold has renounced his throne.

Emperor Charles of Austria issues a proclamation declaring that, "with an unalterable love of my peoples," he will not be a hindrance to their free development, and he acknowledges the decision taken by German-Austria to form a separate state.

Other dispatches note the appearance of revolt in Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland. Dutch revolutionary Socialists are advocating Russian methods to obtain demobilization and food, and a new republican party is aiming at abolition of the court, army, navy, and diplomacy. The Socialists have called a general strike in Switzerland, and Independent Socialists in Sweden have issued a manifesto urging the establishment of local *Soviets* and a national republic. Spanish and Norwegian newspapers are apprehensive over the spread of the revolutionary movement, and the British press are urging the disarmament of all Germany to prevent internal war.

A Bern telegram received in Washington says the Bolshevik diplomatic mission was expelled forcibly from Switzerland on November 12.

Five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, southern Sweden, November 12, states a Copenhagen dispatch, and requested the naval authorities to intern them.

Paris reports the evacuation of Brussels begun by the Germans, and London hears that the German garrison revolted and several officers were killed.

November 14.—Bern learns that the new German Government's social program includes full liberty of association, speech, and writing, amnesty for political offenders, eight-hour work-day, and universal, direct, secret suffrage. The Cabinet consists of three Majority and three Minority Socialists.

Washington is informed that the former Crown Prince is interned in Holland.

Vienna newspapers report that the request of Emperor Charles to be permitted to reside there as a private citizen has been refused.

Berlin messages to Copenhagen state that the Red Guard in Brunswick is arresting and imprisoning high officials and representatives of the military authorities. The revolutionary movement is spreading in East Prussia and serious efforts are put forth in Berlin to prevent it degenerating into anarchy.

In assuming all imperial power in German Austria until a constitution has been established, states a Basel dispatch, the State Council at Vienna passed a resolution describing German Austria as a democratic republic and an integral part of the German Republic.

November 15.—London receives news that a mass-meeting of the crews of German *U*-boats at Brunsbüttel resolved to oppose the revolution and reinstate their officers.

A dispatch from The Hague states that the Dutch Government has issued an earnest appeal for the cooperation of the citizens in a "grave crisis." The extremists in the country have been demanding the abdication of Queen Wilhelmina.

Semiofficial visitors to Emperor Charles at Eckartsau Castle declare in Vienna that he has decided to renounce all participation in Austrian and Hungarian affairs.

An Amsterdam dispatch reports that more than 100 men, mostly German officers, have been killed in disorders in Brussels, and Soldiers' Councils have been formed there and at Antwerp.

A Riga telegram to Copenhagen says the State Councils of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Oesel Island have decided to form a joint Baltic state.

November 16.—Amsterdam learns that Brigadier-General Joseph Pilsudski has been entrusted by the Polish Regency Council with the formation of a National Government and control of all troops. Polish officers from Warsaw are in possession of the Government at Posen.

How Scientists Clean Their Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

The facts stated here have been widely known for some years among dentists and scientific men. But they were not presented to the public until proved beyond dispute.

People who know—by the hundreds of thousands—are changing their teeth-cleaning methods. And these are the reasons:

The old methods proved inadequate. The best-brushed teeth too often discolored and decayed. Despite the wide use of the tooth brush, statistics show that tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Science found the reason in a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It is constantly forming, and it clings. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays.

That film is the cause of most tooth troubles, and the old methods could not end it.

That film-coat absorbs stains, and the teeth seem discolored. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other serious diseases.

It is therefore best to brush teeth in ways which can end the film.

Four years ago a way was found to combat that film efficiently. It has now been proved by thousands of tests. Today it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, and we ask you to test it yourself.

Make This Home Test

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

This is not as simple as it seems. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed barred.

It is now made possible, because science found a harmless, activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method is employed in Pepsodent.

Many teeth-cleaning methods, widely proclaimed, have later been found inefficient. So Pepsodent was submitted to repeated clinical tests, under able authorities, before this announcement.

Today it is proved beyond question. And the object now is to bring it quickly into universal use.

The method is to offer all a special tube for test. Send the coupon for it, with 10 cents. Use it like any tooth paste, and watch results.

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

Let Pepsodent thus prove itself. See its unique results, know the reason for them. After that, you will not be content to return to old methods of teeth-cleaning.

Cut out the coupon now.

SPECIAL 10-CENT TUBE

A size not sold in Drug Stores

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Enclosed find 10 cents for a Special Tube of Pepsodent.

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Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

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A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

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Save Material

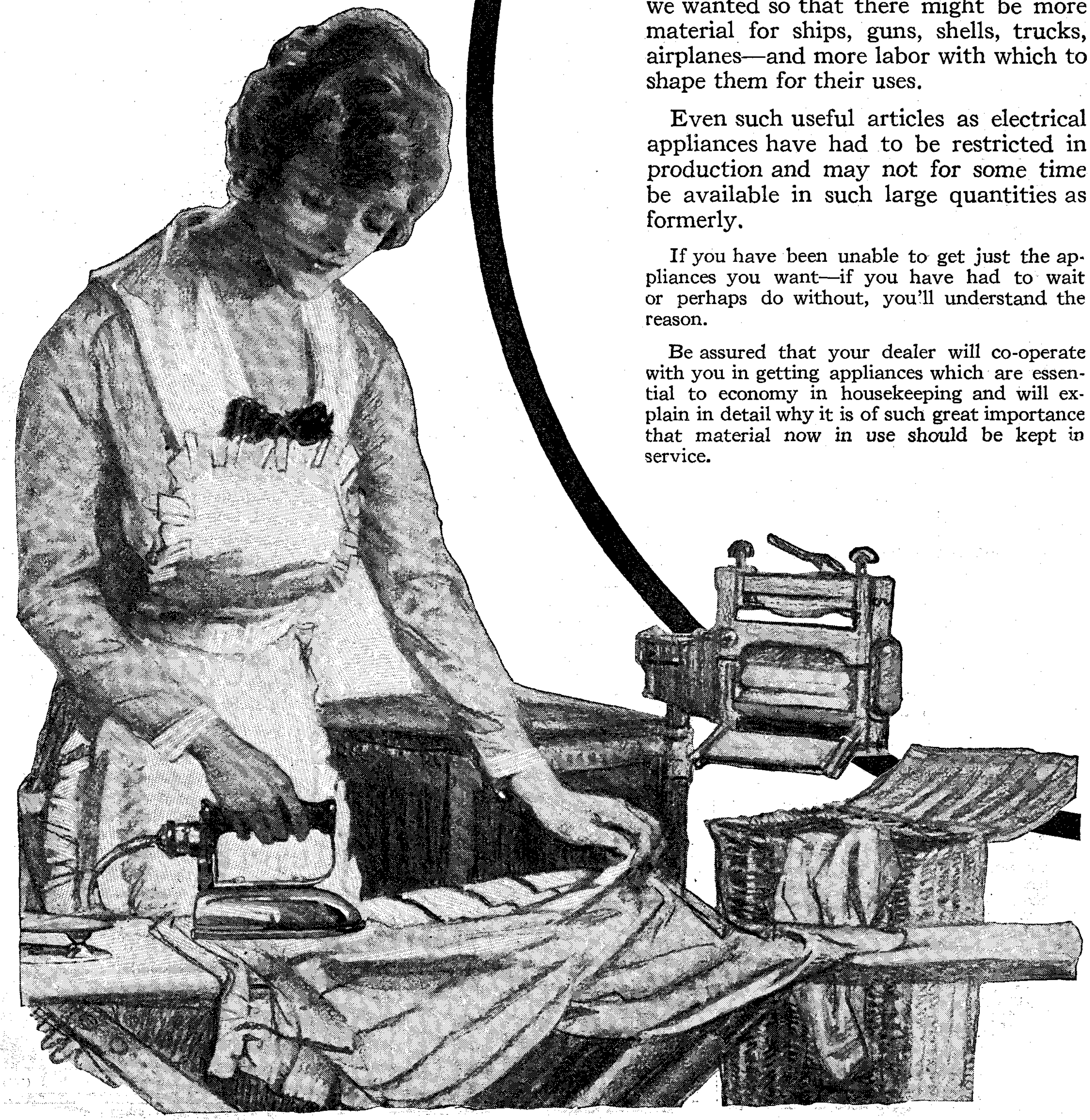
It is well known that the production of steel, coal and iron during the war was insufficient to take care of war needs and to provide for ordinary peacetime requirements as well.

We have all had to use less of things we wanted so that there might be more material for ships, guns, shells, trucks, airplanes—and more labor with which to shape them for their uses.

Even such useful articles as electrical appliances have had to be restricted in production and may not for some time be available in such large quantities as formerly.

If you have been unable to get just the appliances you want—if you have had to wait or perhaps do without, you'll understand the reason.

Be assured that your dealer will co-operate with you in getting appliances which are essential to economy in housekeeping and will explain in detail why it is of such great importance that material now in use should be kept in service.



Doing her own washing. A hard task that falls today on the housewife who is already too busy. The Electric Washing Machine and Electric Iron minimize the labor which, otherwise, she could hardly shoulder unaided.

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

W WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Fuel and Labor

Many are the steps that electrical appliances save, and many the tasks they lighten.

More important, however, under present day conditions are the saving of fuel and the releasing of labor which electricity is everywhere making possible.

It helps the housewife to do her own washing and ironing—and saves coal that would wastefully blaze away in the kitchen range.

It turns coal into heat for cooking with higher efficiency than is possible by any other method.

It helps the business girl and the woman factory worker, to get a quick easy breakfast, and start on time to work.

It provides a satisfactory answer to the perplexing question of how to keep house with less help, or perhaps none at all.

So you see that there is every reason to keep electrical appliances now in use in good condition, and to be sure that such new ones as are sold, go to those who have the greatest need of them.

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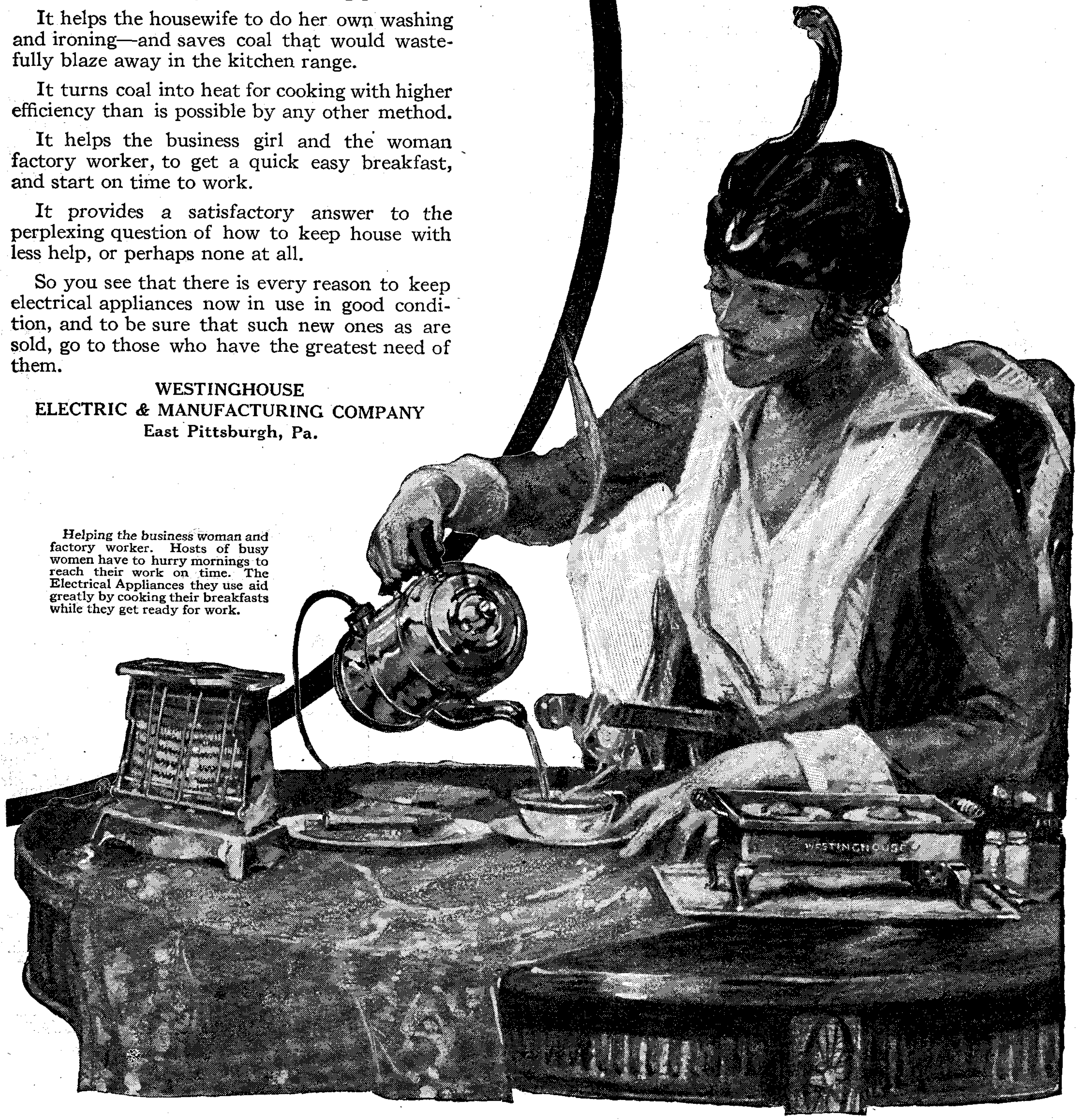
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Helping the business woman and factory worker. Hosts of busy women have to hurry mornings to reach their work on time. The Electrical Appliances they use aid greatly by cooking their breakfasts while they get ready for work.

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Our entire output of Faust Coffee, in the Instant form, has been going to the boys "over there." They wanted, deserved and got the best of everything that was within the power of the United States to give them. We served "our boys" first—we are now ready to again serve the public.

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No Pot—No Grounds—No Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—
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That's all you have to do for the most delicious coffee or tea. You can't make it wrong. It will be the same everytime—wonderful in flavor, healthful instead of harmful—economical, convenient, instant.

Purchase Faust Instant Coffee or Tea from your grocer. If he does not carry it, send dealer's name and 30c. (foreign 40c.) for Coffee or Tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—write us.

The celebrated, World Famous Faust Coffee and Tea, and the new and delicious combination seasoning—Faust Chile Powder—are also manufactured by us.

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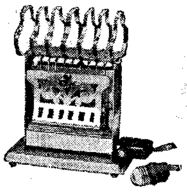

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No. 1210, $7.25

Coffee Percolator
No. 11093, Electric
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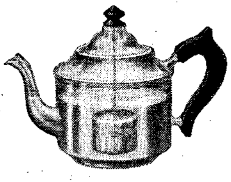

Tea Ball Tea Pot, No. 10173
Nickel plated, $3.75
No. 10273, Aluminum, $3.00

ELECTRIC cooking devices are timely Christmas Gifts. Make toast on table from bread cut from loaf as needed. Make coffee in Manning-Bowman percolator—one-third coffee saved; tea in tea ball teapot, and have brew of just proper strength. All Manning-Bowman articles have special and exclusive points of advantage.

Aluminum Coffee Percolator
No. 9093, $6.00
Other sizes, $5.25 to $7.25

Hotakold bottles, carafes, jugs, etc., keep hot things hot and cold things cold—save fuel and ice. They embody every principle and patent right ever developed in the manufacture of temperature retaining vessels.

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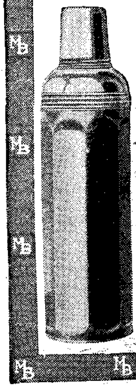

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Pt. $2.50
No. 125
Qt. $4.00
Others
$2.25 to
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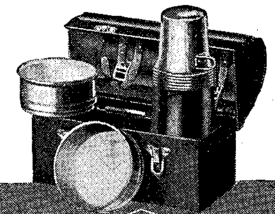
Lunch Set
$4.50



Others
$3.25
Up

Carafe
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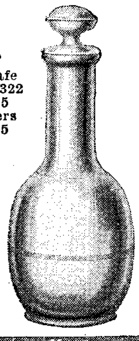
$6.25
Others
$5.25
Up



TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK
VACUUM VESSELS

November 17.—Amsterdam advices note that trade unions in the principal cities of Holland have refused to join the revolutionary movement, which, it is believed, has collapsed.

Copenhagen learns that Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Grand Duke Friedrich IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

November 18.—A Luxemburg dispatch states that the Chamber has adopted a resolution demanding a referendum to decide the future form of government.

Copenhagen wires that the Potsdam Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee learns that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland.

Basel gets a dispatch from Rudolstadt reporting that Prince Gunther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has declared his readiness to abdicate.

November 19.—London is stirred by rumors that William Hohenzollern may return to Germany. Some newspapers foresee a plot to create a stronger autocracy than before.

Basel reports banks of Germany and Austria secretly exporting large amounts of securities to Switzerland.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 13.—Stockholm reports Russian Bolshevik forces marching on Finland and threatening the port of Viborg.

The British Admiralty announces the passage of the Allied Fleet through the Dardanelles.

Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, has been liberated, says a Servian official statement received in London.

November 14.—A dispatch from Zurich states that Roumania's ultimatum to Count Karolyi's Government to evacuate Transylvania was preceded by a general mobilization of the Roumanian Army and the arrival of an Allied army in Roumania.

Advices received at Basel say Count Karolyi asserts that Roumania made war on Germany in order to force General Mackensen to disarm his men.

Bern has information of Polish soldiers being in full control of Warsaw, and Copenhagen gets a dispatch from Berlin stating that Polish troops have entered upper Silesia.

November 15.—Reports from Berlin to Copenhagen assert that the German Army has begun a general evacuation of Poland and that German troops in Warsaw have been disarmed and arrested.

London cables that during the war British submarines destroyed two enemy war-ships, two armed cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, twenty submarines, and five armed auxiliary vessels, fourteen transports, six ammunition- and supply-ships, fifty-three steamships, and 197 sailing-ships.

A dispatch from Paris states that the American Third Army has been designated the "Army of Occupation," and is marching to occupy Rhine positions.

Copenhagen reports that German troops are being withdrawn from Finland to avoid conflict with British forces expected there.

November 18.—An Associated Press dispatch reports the entrance of American troops into Briey, the heart of the Lorraine iron-fields. French troops also made their first entry into the province.

During the war, states a London dispatch, the British Admiralty transported 22,000,000 soldiers with the loss at sea of only 4,391.

The British mine-sweeper *Ascot* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine November 10 off the northeast coast of England. Forty-three members of the crew were lost.

Archangel advices report that Bolshevik attacks against American and British positions at Dulgas on the Dvina River have been repulsed with severe losses.

The House of Commons is informed that British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities, aggregated 3,049,991. The total killed were 658,665. The losses in missing, including prisoners, totaled 359,145.

FOREIGN

November 13.—Paris reports French Socialists demanding that the administration of affairs under military law be abandoned immediately, and a general election called, so that action may be taken on problems arising out of the economic and political reorganization of the country.

A dispatch from Rome states that heavy earthquake shocks, accompanied by property damage and loss of life, occurred in the provinces of Florence and Forli November 10.

November 14.—At a conference in London the British Labor party decides by a large majority to withdraw its members from the Cabinet at the close of the present Parliament.

A dispatch from Stockholm reports that anti-Semitic riots have broken out in several towns in western Galicia and Poland.

During a discussion in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry said the "American Meat Trust" constituted a "serious menace" by its control of over fifty per cent. of the available and importable meat supplies. He intimated that the Inter-Allied Food Council, which would buy in the world's markets, is to be stronger than the trust.

During the war Norway lost 831 ships, aggregating about 1,250,000 tons. The fatalities resulting from these disasters totaled 1,125 men.

November 15.—During the twelve months ended October 31, reports the Ministry of Shipping, the output of British shipyards totaled 1,600,000 tons. The output in the twelve months ending October 31, 1913, was 1,600,000 tons of merchant shipping and about 1,300,000 tons of war-vessels.

November 16.—Stockholm reports that the Swedish Government has decided to carry out a liberal program of reforms, giving the franchise to both sexes and placing the control of foreign and military policy in the Riksdag.

November 18.—A flood in Quebec causes damage estimated at $1,000,000.

Foreign Secretary Balfour tells the House of Commons that the British Government has information that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik Government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder, and the wholesale execution of persons who do not support their régime.

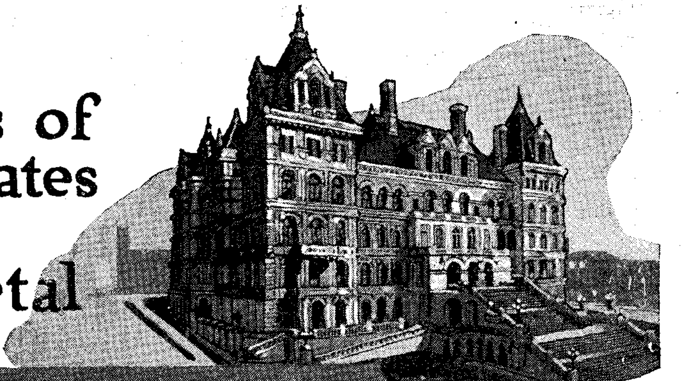
Toronto reports that the Dominion's second Victory Loan was oversubscribed by $176,000,000.

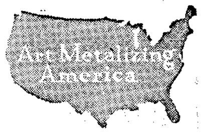
DOMESTIC

November 13.—The Federal Food Board rescinds the regulation requiring substitutes with baked products, but it urges the public not to relax economies practised in the use of wheat flour.

Filing of her will in the Surrogates' Court, New York, shows that Mrs. Russell Sage left $40,000,000 to charitable, educational, and religious institutions.

Hundreds of persons applying for passage to Europe are informed at New York shipping offices that the signing of the armistice did not remove the restrictions applying to general ocean travel. The Government does not intend to





Capitols of many states use Art Metal

EVEN as ART METAL steel equipment has been the choice of scores of government buildings at Washington — so you will find ART METAL equipment in many state buildings throughout America. Following are a few taken at random:

State Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
State Capitol at Topeka, Kan.
State Capitol at Oklahoma City, Okla.
State Capitol at Atlanta, Ga.
State Capitol at Austin, Texas
State Capitol at St. Paul, Minn.
State Capitol at Pierre, S. D.
State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va.
State Capitol at Helena, Mont.
State Capitol at Boston, Mass.
State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio
State Building at Tacoma, Wash.
State Capitol at Little Rock, Ark.
State Capitol at Columbia, S. C.
Office of the Governor, Raleigh, N. C.
Office of the State Treasurer, Boise, Idaho

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JAMESTOWN . NEW YORK
Originators of Steel Equipment . Founded 1887
Branch offices and agents in all principal cities

Art Metalizing America

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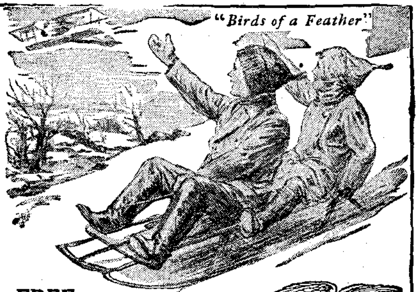
Long evenings are here. Enjoy them at your own fireside. For $1.50 we will send a 5-lb bag of famous Little Core-less Marvo, Nature Cured Pop Corn. Delivered anywhere in the U. S. Better than any you have ever tried before. *Valley County's Finest—where most of the world's supply is grown.*

E. B. Weekes Seed Co., Ord, Neb.

LITTLE CORE-LESS
Marvo
NATURE CURED
POP CORN
Cured on the Cob *Pops from the Stalk*



Boys! Girls! Enjoy the thrill of flying down hill on the new

Flexible Flyer

—the famous steering sled with non-skid runners

Ask for one as a Christmas gift. It means lots of fun and robust health. Saves shoes and prevents wet feet because you don't drag your feet in steering. Has grooved steel runners that prevent skidding, and increase speed.

Outlasts 3 ordinary sleds

New all-steel front acts as a shock-absorber, greatly strengthens the sled and makes steering easy and safe.
Seven sizes—3 to 5 feet. Sold by Hardware and Dept. Stores.

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc. Box 1100N Philadelphia

FREE cardboard model showing how Flexible Flyers steer

None genuine without this trade-mark. FLEXIBLE FLYER

The
Coward
Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

"As the Foot, So the Shoe"

"Nature Tread" is a shoe for feet as they are.

It is as supple, willing and considerate as gentle leather can make it. In designing it we took for our text, "As the foot, so the shoe," and persevered in it to the last stitch.

"Nature Tread" has the straight inner line of the natural foot. The sole and shank are flexible, affording free exercise to the arch muscles. You will gain correct balance and improved carriage in "Nature Tread." Address Dept. F.

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262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.) Sold Nowhere Else

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$400 in Prizes

Last call for the big Jingle Contest. For the best short jingles featuring the merits of ZYMOLE TROKEYS received before Dec. 15th, 1918 we will give the following prizes; first $150; second $100; third $75; fourth $25; and five $10 prizes. ZYMOLE TROKEYS are not coughdrops--but mildly antiseptic throat pastilles of real worth—which keep the voice fit. At all drug stores. Send rhymes to our Jingle Department.

Frederick Stearns & Company
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Zymole
Trokeys
"FOR HUSKY THROATS"

permit any invasion of European battle-fields by American sightseers.

A summary of the provisions for demobilization of war-agencies, prepared by United States Senator Martin, shows that the control of railroads will last twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace and the government operation of ships five years afterward. Control of telegraph- and telephone-lines ends with the war. The Aircraft Board goes out of existence six months after the war. The Alien Property Custodian's work ends with the war, but has an extension of time for certain duties.

Continuation of government supervision of the steel industry during the period of readjustment to peace conditions is recommended by the Steel Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute at a meeting with the War Industries Board in Washington.

A Washington dispatch says it is certain that each of the 4,250,000 men in the military or naval service now holding voluntary government insurance will be permitted within five years after peace is declared to convert it, without further medical examination, into ordinary life, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at the age of sixty-two, or other prescribed forms. The cost is expected to be at least one-fourth less than similar forms offered by private agencies.

Officials of the Zionist Organization of America and the American Jewish Committee appeal to the United States and Allied governments for aid in preventing the anti-Semitic riots which are reported imminent in eastern Europe.

November 14.—The War Industries Board lifts the ban on trade exhibition. Among other things this means the resumption of the national automobile shows which were prohibited during the war.

The Federal Treasury announces a credit of $100,000,000 for Italy, making the total amount loaned by the United States to that country $1,160,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo recommends revision of the pending revenue bill so as to yield $6,000,000,000, payable during the calendar year 1919, and not less than $4,000,000,000 the following year.

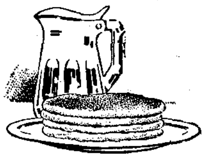
Washington announces the withdrawal of all volunteer censorship requests under which American publishers have been working since the United States went to war.

The War Department prohibits the discharge of any officers or enlisted men unless such action is required by financial distress of soldiers' dependents.

November 15.—It is announced that E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will sail tomorrow for France to take up the question of acquiring German and Austrian ships immediately for the

MAPLEINE Syrup
To the Rescue

Hot cakes are a war time food yet they need syrup.



Try 2 cups of corn syrup diluted with 1 cup of hot water and flavor with 1 teaspoonful of

MAPLEINE

You will find this makes a delicious spread for hot cakes which will conserve your sugar.

CRESCENT MAPLEINE

2-oz. bottle 35c (Canada 50c). If your grocer can't supply you, write us. Dept. L. D.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.
(M 313) SEATTLE, WASH.

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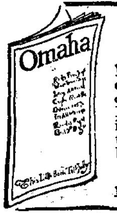
Your
Aviator Wants

Non-Shatterable
RESISTAL EYETECTS

He can always use a pair of these non-shatterable goggles recommended by U. S. Army and standardized by U. S. Navy. Write for Booklet of aviators' experiences. **Go to the Store where *EYETECTS* are sold,** *or—send $12 and his address* for the goggle he wants. We guarantee delivery and satisfaction. Money back if you want it. Order now for timely Christmas delivery.

For Army and Navy Flyers
Manufactured only by STRAUSS & BUEGELEISEN
436 Broadway New York City

The Goggles that Protect



FREE

Handsomely illustrated book, just issued, explains why Omaha is twelfth in bank clearings, although 34th in population. Prepare for after the war business now by investigating this rich agricultural territory which will not be adversely affected by the reconstruction period.

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Dept. 17 Chamber of Commerce, Omaha

ECONOMY
renewable FUSES

cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80% in many of our leading industries.

An inexpensive little "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. Economy Fuses protect electrical circuits of the U. S. Navy and leading powder and munitions plants. Order from your electrical dealer.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
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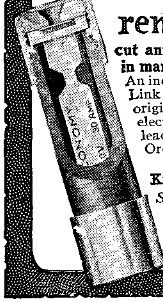
Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the "100% Guaranteed Indicator."

Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal



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House Free from Rats

"Rough On Rats" is so economical that it costs but about 5c a year to keep a house free from rats. A sure killer. Tasteless, odorless; mix it with food they will eat. Oldest and largest selling exterminator. Send for free booklet—"Ending Rats & Mice."

E. S. WELLS, Chemist. Jersey City, N.J.

ROUGH ON RATS
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

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THE CHEER-UP GAME

A bran' new card game which provides great fun for the whole family. Children welcome it joyously and their elders delight in its jollity. Mind, eye and hand respond to its demand for alacrity. No one, regardless of age, can play it without becoming hilariously interested. Any number may play.

Price 50 Cents

Spoof adds a delightful touch to an evening of Bridge or other serious card games. It has been widely adopted by clubs everywhere.

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Buy Spoof for yourself and as a gift to your best friend. It provides more pleasure for more people than any other gift.

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Milton Bradley Company, Dept. G, Springfield, Mass.
"Makers of the World's Best Games.

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The U. S. Government has taken over our auxiliary warehouse for war purposes. Among other sets of books which we had there, are 100 of the great HEXAGLOT BIBLE. These books would occupy more space in our already-overcrowded stock room than we can spare. To dispose of these few sets quickly, *we reduce the price nearly 38%*!

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The complete six-volume work sent for examination for only $1.00

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These Type Samples Three-quarters actual size

Left-hand Page

GREER	SYRIAC	LATIN
24 *Οὐδεὶς δύναται δυσὶ κυρίοις δουλεύειν· ἢ γὰρ τὸν ἕνα μισήσει καὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀγαπήσει, ἢ ἑνὸς ἀνθέξεται καὶ τοῦ ἑτέρου καταφρονήσει. Οὐ δύνασθε θεῷ δουλεύειν καὶ μαμωνᾷ.* 25 *Διὰ τοῦτο*	24 ܠܐ ܐܢܫ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܬܪܝܢ ܡܪ̈ܘܢ ܠܡܦܠܚ. ܐܘ ܓܝܪ ܠܚܕ ܢܣܢܐ ܘܠܐܚܪܢܐ ܢܪܚܡ. ܐܘ ܠܚܕ ܢܝܩܪ ܘܠܐܚܪܢܐ ܢܫܘܛ. ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚܝܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܦܠܚ ܘܠܡܡܘܢܐ ◆ 25 ܡܛܠ ܗܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ	24 Nemo potest duobus dominis servire: aut enim unum odio habebit et alterum diliget, aut unum sustinebit et alterum contemnet. Non potestis Deo servire et mamonæ. 25 Ideo dico.

Size of complete page 9¼ x 11¼ in.

Right-hand Page

ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH
24 ¶ No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. 25 Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought	24 Niemand kann zweien Herren dienen. Entweder er wird einen haſſen, und den andern lieben, oder wird einem anhangen, und den andern verachten. Ihr könnt nicht Gott dienen, und dem Mammon. 25 Darum ſage ich euch: Sorget nicht für	24 ¶ Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres: car, ou il haïra l'un et aimera l'autre, ou il s'attachera à l'un et méprisera l'autre. Vous ne sauriez servir Dieu et Mammon. 25 C'est pourquoi je vous dis: Ne soyez point en souci, quant à votre

In the Book these 6 languages lie side by side across 2 pages—each verse opposite its translations.

The Old Testament appears in *Hebrew*, Greek, Latin, English, German, and French.

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The Hexaglot Bible is uniquely available for the rapid acquirement of French, German, Latin, or the older Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac—for *here* man's most beautiful thoughts, express in the accepted purest, most elegant diction of these various tongues, appear. Having learned the *elements* of a language, you can read the *language itself* with close, continued interest, in the HEXAGLOT, referring instantly when in doubt to the English directly opposite. The Foreign Language Will Grow On You Unawares—and very quickly you will gain proficiency and begin to THINK IN THE NEW LANGUAGE.

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MORE DEADLY THAN THE HUN

INFLUENZA ALONE SLEW More Americans in a Month Than All the German Guns

At the Front Over There

In the Hospitals Over Here

Death has been far busier here in the homeland of late than ever it was among our soldiers in action.

And in the ranks of the battling armies disease has hitherto been as a rule a far more potent enemy than the bullets of the foe. In the Spanish-American war for every man shot in battle, more than *thirteen* died of disease. In the Mexican war six died of disease to one from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost ten men by sickness for every one killed. In our own civil war two died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war twelve Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only one death from disease for every two men who died fighting. In the recent great war sanitation worked on a super-scale and modern hygienic methods kept down the excessive death-rate. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life, in which the mortality is greater than that of any war, you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

Everyone in Every Business and Profession Should Know How to Keep Well and Fit

HOW TO LIVE

Is The Nation's Foremost Book of Health

This book was prepared by Professor *Irving Fisher* of Yale and *Eugene Lyman Fisk*, M.D., under the auspices of the Hygiene Reference Board of The Life Extension Institute, which numbers among its members such eminent men as ex-President William H. Taft, Major-General W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, Wm. J. Mayo, M.D., Alexander Graham Bell, Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., etc.

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Constipation
Air Baths
Alcohol—Its effect on heart, kidneys, weight, morals, brain, nerves, offspring, etc., etc.
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Bathing
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Eye Strain
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Flat Foot
Grippe
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Heart Troubles
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Infectious *Diseases*
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Overweight
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Over 100 Universities
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The State Boards of Health of Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York endorse and recommend it.

A copy was purchased for every official of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the Board of Health of the State of Kentucky, read it and then immediately ordered 12 more copies for some friends. When a member of such a responsible body as the State Board of Health does such a thing you can readily appreciate how valuable the book must be.

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Prof. Robert T. Legge, Department of Hygiene, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: "I wish to compliment the publishers as well as the authors for producing this timely live book. I have adopted it as a text-book for my freshman classes next semester, and have placed an order with our cooperative store to have on hand at least one thousand copies for the coming semester."

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says: "A volume, the scientific accuracy of which is vouched for by William J. Mayo, M.D., ex-President of the American Medical Association; Alexander Graham Bell, M.D., Board of Scientific Directors, Eugenics Record Office; Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, and about ninety other men renowned in the fields of medicine, surgery, bacteriology, industrial hygiene, etc., may well be accepted as the most authoritative epitome thus far available in the great but hitherto neglected realm of individual hygiene."

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double purpose of rationing the Central Powers and bringing home the nation's fighting men.

Secretary Baker cables General Pershing that the War Department appreciates the "zeal, strength, and courage, both of purpose and achievement, displayed by the American Army," and adds: "The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army."

Prior to the adjournment of the newly formed Pan-American Federation of Labor at Laredo, Tex., President Gompers made a declaration of Labor's purposes in regard to post-war conditions. He said the time has arrived when the working people of the world "are coming into their own," and any effort of employers to abolish the eight-hour day or destroy labor's gains would be resisted to the uttermost.

Between April 6, 1917, and November 11 last, Washington reports, 2,985 ships of 3,091,695 gross tons were built in the shipyards of the United States.

A Washington telegram states that up to the end of last June activities of the American Red Cross in behalf of American soldiers in France entailed an expenditure of $15,453,050, and $13,829,418 was appropriated to make them comfortable during the last six months of the year.

The chief cable censor announces the removal of restrictions on merchant shipping cables as to the mention of movements, locations, names, etc.

President Wilson issues a proclamation taking over the consolidated express business carried on by the American Railway Express Company, and assigning its operation to Director-General McAdoo.

While at a dinner in New York, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk received a cablegram informing him that the National Assembly at Prague had ratified his election as President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Director-General McAdoo announces an advance in the wages of 70,000 railroad telegraphers, aggregating about $30,000,000 a year.

November 17.—A total of 82,306 deaths were attributed to the Spanish influenza epidemic from September 8 to November 9, according to reports received by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce from forty-six large cities having a combined population of 23,000,000. In a similar period of time the normal number of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia would be about 4,000.

The Boycott Committee of the American Defense Society announces that committees are being formed in every part of the country to help in the national fight against all German-made goods.

November 18.—The national war-time prohibition bill, effective July 1 next and continuing during demobilization, is passed by the Senate.

The Federal Official Bulletin publishes a proclamation by President Wilson, dated November 2, ordering government control and operation of all ocean cable lines owned in America.

Washington announces that all cadet aviators in training in the United States will be given the option of immediate discharge without commissions or of completing their training.

November 19.—At a conference of Republican Senators in Washington, it was "*Resolved*, That the Congress should assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions, including legislation necessary for reconstruction."

The Treasury Department announces that the total subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan were $6,989,047,000, the oversubscription amounting to 16.4 per cent.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. G. M.," Wilmington, Vt., writes:

"I note your reply to 'A. P. K.,' Tecumseh, Nebraska, and desire to call your attention to the following facts: 'Rev.,' the abbreviation for reverend, is a title of distinction and not one conferred by a degree. It is not used properly without the article 'the'; *e.g.*, the Rev. Mr. Blank, or the Rev. Chas. E. Blank. It is improper to address a clergyman in conversation as Reverend, or as I have heard it, 'Rev.' A clergyman is properly introduced as the Rev. Mr. Blank, but the introduction should be acknowledged as follows, 'I am pleased,' or whatever terms are used, 'to meet you *Mr.* Blank.'

"There are those who invariably call the clergy 'Dr.' If a man has had the degree conferred, this is proper, but otherwise the clergy have no 'handle' to their name, save the common 'Mr.' Some of the clergy sign themselves 'Rev.' or say over the phone, 'This is Rev. B. speaking.' They are to blame for this common error and it would be well to get them to use this title of distinction properly and teach people its correct usage.

"I hope you will not say that because the usage is so general it has been accepted as good form. It can't be, unless it is conferred as a degree. It is wrong. Please use your influence to get this error corrected."

"A. W. C., Jr.," New York, N. Y.—The correct forms respectively are "G. W. MacDonald, Inc.," "Gentlemen"; "Messrs. G. W. MacDonald & Co., Inc."

"J. G. H.," Whitney, Neb.—"What is the derivation and meaning of the word *Gotham*, and why is the term applied to New York City?"

Gotham is defined as "nickname of New York City: from alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people; first used by Irving in 'Salmagundi' (1807). It is said that the inhabitants of the original Gotham, in England, played the fool in order to dissuade King John from passing through their town and thus save themselves the expense of entertaining him."

"E. R. C.," Liberty, N. Y.—"What religious belief did Robert Emmet profess and practise?"

Robert Emmet was a Protestant.

"W. G. L.," Tulsa, Okla.—The authorship of "Vingt Ans Après," "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and "Monte Cristo" has been credited to Auguste Maquet, born in Paris in 1813, died at Saint-Mesme in 1888, who collaborated with Alexander Dumas.

"E. J. H.," Minooka, Ill.—"In a recent number of one of the magazines the word *morgue* is repeatedly used to describe the expression on a man's face. For example, 'His *morgue* or air of mournful pride.' 'His *morgue* caused strangers to say,' etc. This use of the word is quite new to me, and I can find no sanction for it in my dictionaries. Please tell me if it is correct."

The word *morgue* has been used for "a proud and disdainful demeanor; haughty superiority," for many years. It has been traced as far back as 1599 and was used by Bishop Forbes (1614), Sir Walter Scott (1829), Matthew Arnold (1863), and others.

"C. H. C.," Suttons Bay, Mich.—"To attain to the dignity of the name 'martyr,' is it or is it not necessary that the person sacrificing his life, or his very valuable possession, be conscious that his action will ultimately result as above indicated? What would constitute a 'valuable possession' of sufficient importance to entitle the loser to be called 'martyr'?"

The word "martyr" has various meanings. Specifically, it is still confined to those who give their lives for their religious convictions. The "Holy Innocents" are a notable example of involuntary martyrdom. The word "martyr" should not be applied to a person who loses mere property, but is used of persons who have died while striving to attain their object. The dictionary gives as the primary definition of "martyr" —"One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specif., one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religion." In general, the word is used also to denote one who sacrifices himself for a cause, as a martyr to the pursuit of wealth.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS OF FRANCE

WHAT now seem to be the needs of France in the work of reconstruction in those parts of her territory devastated by the war was set forth early in November by André Tardieu, General Commissioner for Franco-American War Affairs, at a reception given to him in New York on his return from consultations in his own country with Premier Clemenceau. Having first set forth the reliance of France upon her own energies and resources, he proceeded to enumerate frankly the help for which France looked confidently to America. "For more than one hundred years," he said, "our liberties and yours have developed fraternally, and to-day, united together, we offer to the world the startling lesson of the victory of democracy." For that victory to become complete, however, France must rise from her ruins and find in peace compensation for all that she has sacrificed to war. Just what the needs of France are he then outlined in some detail as follows:

"We have lost two million and a half men; some are dead, some maimed, some have returned sick and incapacitated from German prisons. Whether they be lost altogether, or whether their working capacity be permanently reduced, they will not participate in this reconstruction. The fifteenth part of our people is missing at the very time we need all our material and moral forces in order to build up our life again. The younger part, yea, the stronger part of our nation, the flower of France, has died away on the battle-fields. Our country has been bereft of its most precious resources.

"Our war-expenses, 120,000,000,000 francs, weigh heavily on our shoulders. To pay off this debt there are at hand only such limited resources as invasion has left us. The territories which have been under German occupation for four years were the wealthiest part of France. Their area did not exceed six per cent. of the whole country. They paid, however, 25 per cent. of the sum total of our taxes. These territories are now in a state of ruin even worse than we had anticipated. Of cities and villages nothing remains but ruins; 350,000 homes have been destroyed. To build them up again—I am referring to the building proper, without the furnishings—600 million days' of work will be necessary, involving, together with building material, an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs. As regards personal property of every description either destroyed by battle or stolen by the Germans, there stands an additional loss of at least 4,000,000,000 francs. This valuation of lost personal property does not include — as definite figures are lacking as yet—the countless war-contributions and fines by the enemy, amounting also to billions. I need hardly say that, in those wealthy lands, no agricultural resources are left. The losses in horses and in cattle, bovine and ovine species, hogs, goats, amount to 1,510,000 head—in agricultural equipment to 454,000 machines or carts—the two items worth together 6,000,000,000 francs.

"As regards industries, the disaster is even more complete. Those districts occupied by the Germans, and whose machinery has been methodically destroyed or taken away by the enemy, were, industrially speaking, the very heart of France, the very backbone of our production, as shown in the following startling figures: In 1913 the wool output of our invaded regions amounted to 94 per cent. of the total. French production and corresponding figures were: For flax from the spinning-mills, 90 per cent.; iron ore, 90 per cent.; pig iron, 83 per cent.; steel, 70 per cent.; sugar, 70 per cent.; cotton, 60 per cent.; coal, 55 per cent.; electric power, 45 per cent. Of all that—plants, machinery, mines—nothing is left. Everything has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. So complete is the destruction that, in the case of our great coal-mines in the north, two years of work will be needed before a single ton of coal can be extracted and ten years before the output is brought back to the figures of 1913.

"All that must be rebuilt, and to carry out that kind of reconstruction only, there will be a need of over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 4,000,000 tons of steel—*not to mention the replenishing* of stocks and of raw materials which must of necessity be supplied to the plants during the first year of resumed activity. If we take into account these different items, we reach as regards industrial needs a total of 25,000,000,000 francs. To resurrect these regions, to reconstruct these factories, raw materials are not now sufficient; we need means of transportation. The enemy has destroyed our railroad tracks, our railroad equipment, and our rolling-stock, which, in the first month of the war, in 1914, reduced by 50,000 cars, has undergone the wear and tear of fifty months of war.

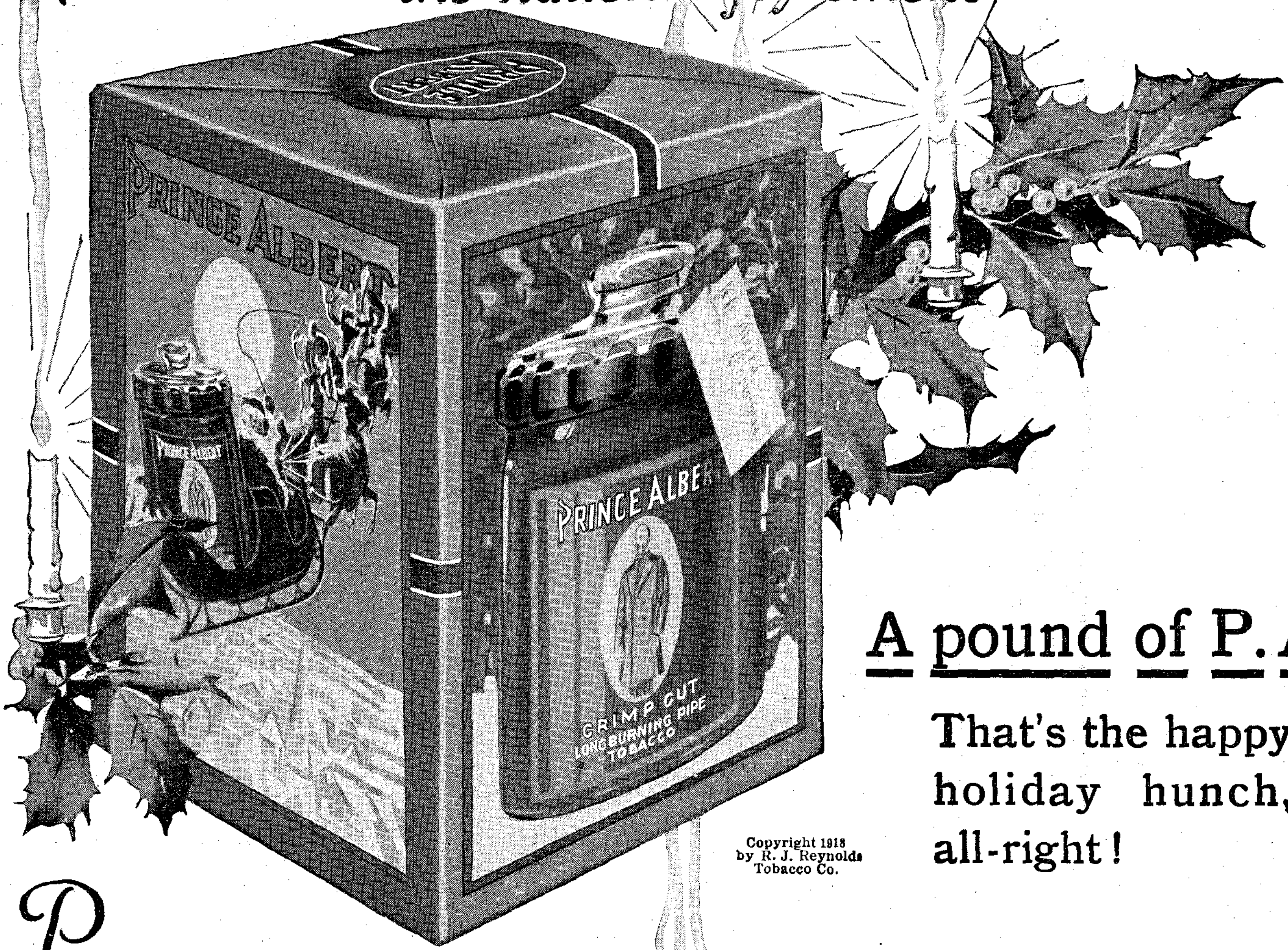
"Our merchant fleet, on the other hand, has lost more than a million tons through submarine warfare. Our shipyards during the last four years have not built any ships. For they have produced for us and for our Allies cannon, ammunition, and tanks. Here, again, for this item alone of means of transportation we must figure on an expense of 2,500,000,000 francs. This makes, if I sum up these different items, a need of raw material which represents in cost, at the present rate of prices in France, not less than 50,000,000,000 francs.

"This formidable figure does not cover everything. I have not taken into account the loss represented for the future production of France by the transformation of so many factories which for four years were exclusively devoted to war-munitions. I have not taken into account foreign markets lost to us as a result of the destruction of one-fourth of our productive capital and the almost total collapse of our trade. I have not taken into account the economic weakening that we will suffer to-morrow owing to that loss, to which I referred a while ago, of 2,500,000 young and vigorous men. No nation has ever had a more formidable effort thrust upon her. France will be equal to that effort. You know how quickly she recovered from her disasters in 1871. But, resolute as she is to do by herself everything she herself can do, France also deems it fair that, after having been for so many months the main battle-field of liberty and right, she should now be helped in her effort, and she prides herself in trusting fully the spirit of solidarity of those of her Allies who have not been invaded.

"We want first an immediate assistance in the matter of labor. We hope that, during the preparation and the carrying out of the transportation of your troops back to America, your technical units as well as other units with their equipment will be able to cooperate in that effort. We soon will have to carry out a colossal work of transportation in view of the supplying of the regions evacuated by the enemy, of the recovering of the railroads in northern and eastern France and in Alsace-Lorraine. We will have to clean the reconquered ground of

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



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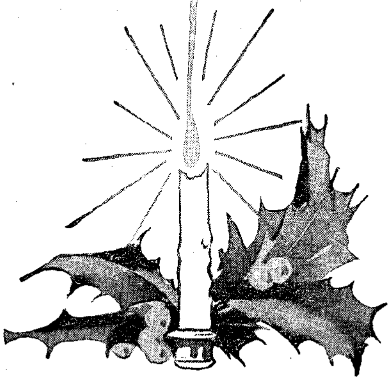
For, Prince Albert is the smoke-that-wins-the-smiles; the little old happy thought that picks the spikes out of the atmosphere around the tribute-table early in the A. M. and keeps the sunshine flowing into jimmy pipes ever after!

You can't buy anything he'll appreciate so much. Because, Prince Albert's quality, fragrance and flavor will meet every taste and satisfaction desire he ever expressed. And, make-a-memorandum here—*Prince Albert can't bite or parch!* That's because P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that *cuts out* bite and parch!



Take this tip: You can send this Prince Albert happy-holiday-handout to the boys in training at *home camps!* Say, what would punch in greater Christmas happiness! *Only,* get busy early and keep clear of the last minute rush on P. A. *and on the mails!*

Prince Albert in pound crystal glass humidors (with sponge moistener tops that keep the tobacco in perfect condition) is the *distinctive Christmas package,* all fussed-in-festal-finery, and equipped with a ready-to-send tag! Then, there are the handsome pound and half pound tin humidors, the tidy red tins, and, the toppy red bags—a size to fit every need. You put P. A. on his list and let him in on regular jimmy pipe joy!

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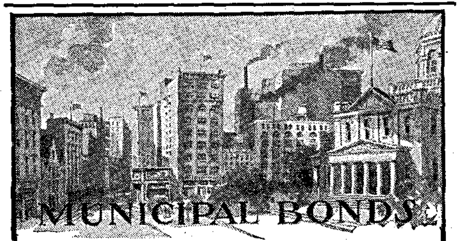

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the ruins accumulated by the German hordes. Your army will help us in this work while our population will restore her cities and villages.

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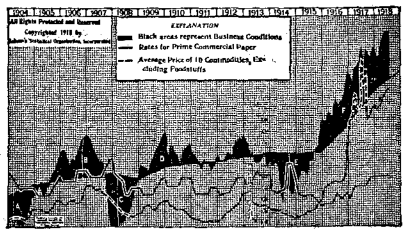
"We will exact from Germany the restitution of such part of the material taken away from us as can be recovered. But besides that restitution we must bear in mind that speed is a primary condition in the reconstruction of France, and that America, on account of her immense capacities for production, ought to give us the first help. We need ships, chartered ships as well as ships transferred to our flag; the speedy reconstruction of the country is strictly depending on the revival of our mercantile fleet."

DROPS IN COMMODITY PRICES

With the readjustments that set in at once when the war ended, commodity prices began to change—in general, to decline slightly. But in the opinion of *Bradstreet's* the question how far the downward swing will go is "a moot point, about which it is unsafe to prophesy, seeing that the reconstruction of Europe must eventually be taken up, while unfortunate peoples oversea must be fed, and evidently by the United States, the country best able to take up the task." The writer believes, however, that "in view of the varying circumstances, one may look for easier quotations for certain raw materials that enter into manufactures, which also foreshadow lower levels for manufactured products." At the same time, he finds it "difficult to accept the idea that foodstuffs will recede in a marked degree, for, as already intimated, the stricken peoples of Europe, including the Germans, must be provided with food. But it is to be remembered that with the avenues of commerce again freed of obstacles, distribution of essentials "will no longer suffer from dislocation, and as countries with surplus supplies, let us say of wheat, will be drawn upon, some ease even in foodstuffs is probable." With all these new conditions, however, he believes that "the backlog to be furnished by pent-up demand will be sufficiently strong to prevent sweeping recessions." Whatever the future developments may be, it can be said, that for the present and the immediate past, there is something to encourage consumers. The "apparent zenith point" in prices was reached last July. Since then "prices, viewed in a collective sense, have been gradually receding, and on November 1, for the fourth time within as many months, our index-number reflects a decline." The index-number as of November 1 stood at $18.9110, disclosing a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent. from October 1 and of 1.4 per cent. from the record level touched on July 1 last. Retrogression has gone on "by easy stages." The writer says further:

"Comparison with November 1, 1917, shows an increase of 10.6 per cent. in favor of the most recent number, while contrast with the like date in 1916 exhibits an advance of 47 per cent. Even with the lower trends of last month, provisions, comprising meats and dairy products, soared to a new high-water mark, striking strength



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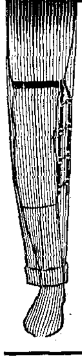

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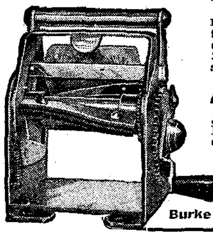

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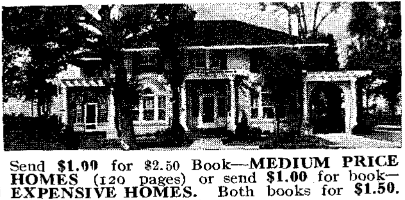

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having been imparted by upward movements of eggs, milk, hams, lard, cheese, mackerel, coffee, rice, and beans. On the other hand, most of the groups declined, seven of thirteen divisions having receded, while only four advanced, the other two remaining unchanged. A wide range of price movements is set forth in the following table, in which are given the index-numbers based on the prices per pound of ninety-six articles:

1904	
Opening	$7.9885
High	8.0973
Low	7.6318
Close	8.0579
1905	
Opening	8.0827
High	8.3014
Low	7.9073
Close	8.3014
1906	
Opening	8.3289
High	8.9023
Low	8.2321
Close	8.9023
1907	
Opening	8.9172
High	9.1293
Low	8.5246
Close	8.5246
1908	
Opening	8.2949
High	8.2949
Low	7.7227
Close	8.2133
1909	
Opening	8.2631
High	9.1262
Low	8.2167
Close	9.1262
1910	
Opening	8.2631
High	9.2310
Low	8.7844
Close	8.7844
1911	
Jan.	8.8361
Feb.	8.7662
Mar.	8.6917
April	8.5223
May	8.4586
June	8.5294
July	8.5935
Aug.	8.6568
Sept.	8.8191
Oct.	8.8065
Nov.	8.8922
Dec.	8.9824
1912	
Jan.	$8.9493
Feb.	8.9578
Mar.	8.9019
April	9.0978
May	9.2696
June	9.1017
July	9.1119
Aug.	9.1595
Sept.	9.2157
Oct.	9.4515
Nov.	0.4781
Dec.	9.5462
1913	
Jan.	9.4935
Feb.	9.4592
Mar.	9.4052
April	9.2976
May	9.1394
June	9.0721
July	8.9522
Aug.	9.0115
Sept.	9.1006
Oct.	9.1526
Nov.	9.2252
Dec.	9.2290
1914	
Jan.	8.8857
Feb.	8.8619
Mar.	8.8320
April	8.7562
May	8.6224
June	8.6220
July	8.6566
Aug.	8.7087
Aug. 15	9.8495
Sept.	9.7572
Oct.	9.2416
Nov.	8.8620
Dec.	9.0354
1915	
Jan.	9.1431
Feb.	9.6621
Mar.	9.6197
April	9.7753
May	9.7978
June	$9.7428
July	9.8698
Aug.	9.8213
Sept.	9.8034
Oct.	9.9774
Nov.	10.3763
Dec.	10.6473
1916	
Jan.	10.9163
Feb.	11.1415
Mar.	11.3760
April	11.7593
May	11.7485
June	11.6887
July	11.5294
Aug.	11.4414
Sept.	11.7803
Oct.	12.0399
Nov.	12.7992
Dec.	13.6628
1917	
Jan.	13.7277
Feb.	13.9427
Mar.	14.1360
April	14.5769
May	15.1203
June	15.4680
July	16.0680
Aug.	16.3985
Sept.	16.6441
Oct.	16.9135
Nov.	17.0701
Dec.	17.5966
1918	
Jan.	17.9636
Feb.	18.0776
Mar.	13.0732
April	18.4656
May	13.9133
June	19.0091
July	19.1849
Aug.	19.1162
Sept.	19.0485
Oct.	19.0167
Nov.	18.9110

"The groups that make up the index-number are as follows:

	Nov. 1, 1917	*Sept. 1, 1918*	*Oct. 1, 1918*	*Nov. 1, 1918*
Breadstuffs	$0.2105	$0.2077	$0.2026	$0.1999
Live stock	.6735	.7400	.7100	.6960
Provisions	4.0285	4.3264	4.5359	4.5889
Fruits	.4288	.3725	.3725	.3725
Hides and leather	2.3900	2.2150	2.2150	2.2050
Textiles	5.1179	5.8742	5.7554	5.7029
Metals	1.1477	1.4233	1.3662	1.3062
Coal and coke	.0101	.0119	.0120	.0120
Oils	.9084	1.3185	1.3121	1.2734
Naval stores	.0956	.1295	.1255	.1348
Building materials	.1448	.2047	.2047	.2046
Chemicals & drugs	1.4261	1.5153	1.5253	1.5278
Miscellaneous	.4832	.7095	.6795	.6870
Total	$17.0701	$19.0485	$19.0167	$18.9110

"Breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, and building materials declined, the drop in raw cotton, among the textiles, and in tin, of the metals, having been marked, while ease in linseed-oil produced a lower range in the group comprising oils. Hides descended and brick dropt a trifle. Lower prices for corn and rye reduced the level of breadstuffs, and as live hogs moved downward, the division carrying live stock fell. Provisions, as already stated, worked higher, as did naval stores, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous products. During the period October 1 to November 1 last twenty-two of the individual commodities advanced, while seventeen declined and sixty-six held to former quotations. Of course, most commodities are still higher than they were on November 1, 1917, a fact that is clearly established by the annexed showing:

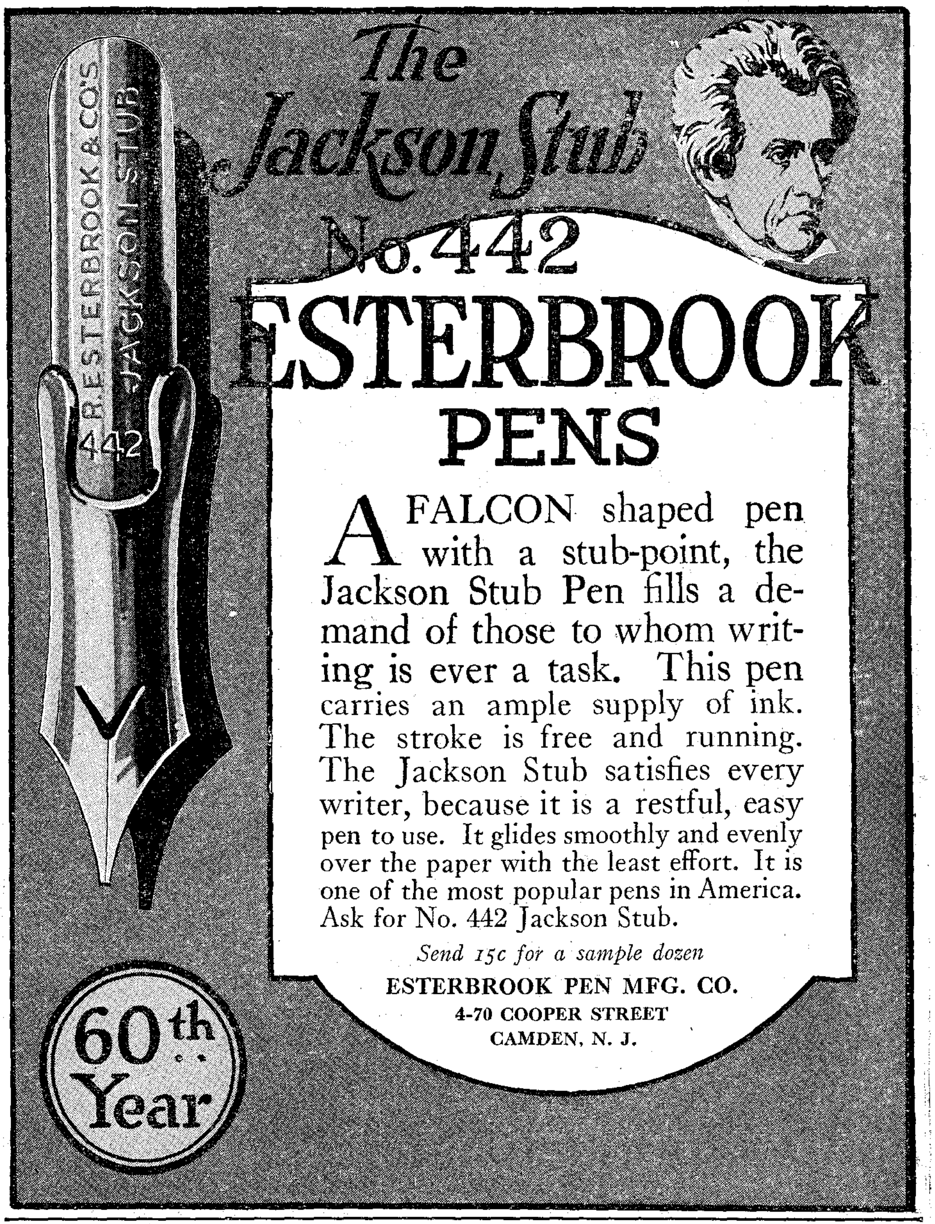
NOVEMBER 1, 1918, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 1, 1917

INCREASES

Wheat
Oats
Beeves, live
Hogs, live
Beef, carcasses
Hogs, carcasses
Milk
Eggs
Bread
Beef, family
Hams
Lard
Butter
Cheese
Mackerel

Raisins
Cotton
Wool, Ohio & Pa.
Wool, comb.
Jute
Silk
Print cloths
Standard sheetings
Ginghams
Cotton sheetings, Southern
Iron ore
Pig iron, Eastern
Pig iron, Southern
Steel billets

Linseed-oil
Cotton-seed oil
Castor-oil
Olive-oil
Resin
Turpentine
Tar
Brick
Lime
Cement
Nails
Glass
Yellow pine
Spruce timber
Hemlock timber



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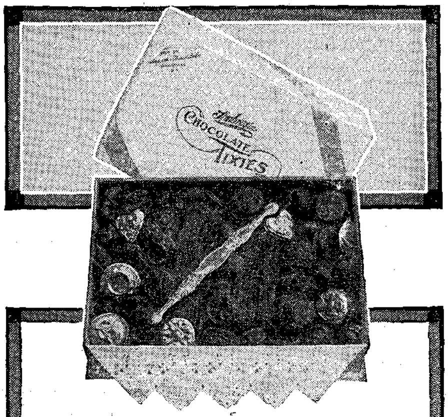

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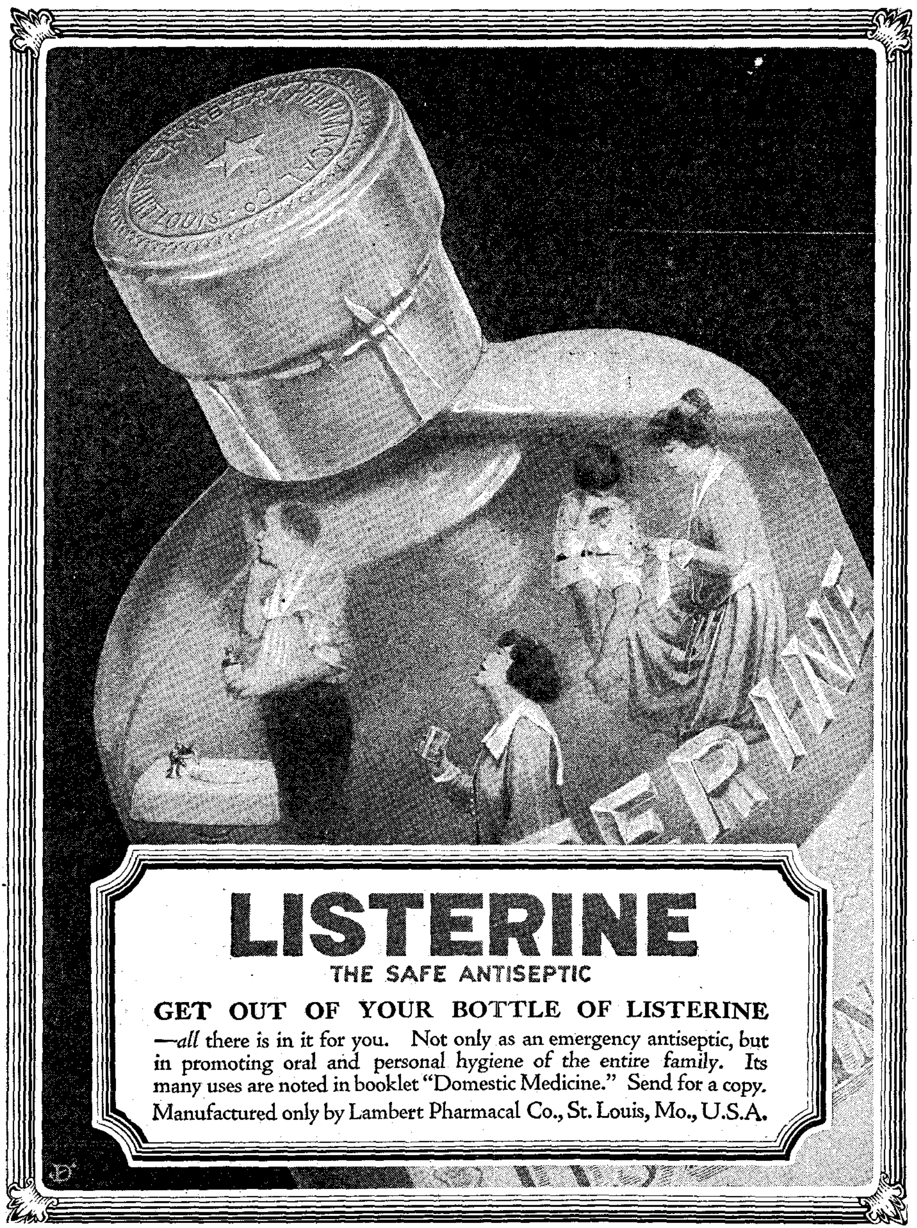

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INCREASES

Codfish	Steel rails	Alum
Coffee	Silver	Bicarbonate soda
Sugar	Copper	Borax
Tea	Lead	Nitric acid
Molasses	Tin	Alcohol
Salt	Quicksilver	Quinin
Rice	Anthracite coal	Rubber
Apples	Bituminous coal	Tobacco
Peanuts	Southern coke	Paper
Lemons	Petroleum, crude	Hay
	Petroleum, ref'd	

DECREASES

Corn	Beans	Flax
Barley	Peas	Pig iron, Bess.
Rye	Potatoes	Carbolic acid
Flour	Currants	Caustic soda
Sheep, live	Hides	Sulphuric acid
Mutton, carcas's	Hemlock leather	Opium
Pork, mess	Union leather	Hops
Bacon	Oak leather	Cottonseed
	Hemp	

UNCHANGED

Horses	Steel beams	Phosphate rock
Tin-plates	Con'ville coke	Ground bone

AS TO SHIPPING RESOURCES AFTER THE "U"-BOAT DESTRUCTION

Now that the world-war is over, a writer in *The Financial World* has found it is interesting "to cast up accounts of losses as the result of the *U*-boat sinkings and the prospects in the peace era." *U*-boats destroyed, he finds, nearly 15,000,000 tons of shipping, or, to quote the British Admiralty's trustworthy figures, 14,825,635 tons gross down to September 30, 1918. This loss was almost exactly one-third of the steam tonnage in existence when the war broke out in 1914. The toll of destruction was greater than the combined fleets in the merchant-marine service of the United States, Norway, France, Japan, Italy, Sweden, and Austria in 1914. The world, however, "did not stand gaping at this destruction and do nothing to offset it." Since the war began the shipyards of the world have been the busiest kinds of places, night and day, and hence shipbuilders "can now contemplate their work with something like pride as they have by herculean efforts reduced the net loss to something like 6,000,000 tons, and for the five months just past have delivered more tonnage than has been destroyed in that time." The writer adds:

"There will in that period be a greater supply of available labor to do the work than during the war, as the fighting armies will be able to furnish hundreds of thousands of men as ship-workers. That year and a half will be a precious period, however, and it ought to be a boom period in the trade, with high ocean rates, because the governments at war will not be able to return to peace routes of trade all the ships they have commandeered for war as there are armies to send home from distant points, such as France to India, the Holy Land to England, France to England, France to Australia and Canada, and France to the United States.

"It is this great scarcity of shipping which has made the astute English shipping interests long to get back their vessels which are controlled now by the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, and for which the English have made a very tempting offer which is now before the American company. Our shipyards are turning out perhaps as great, if not greater, tonnage than England, and many considerations may make it wise to accept the English offer. We will benefit by the deal to the extent that the ships will still ply between American ports and English ports and the proceeds of the sale can be used to great advantage and develop our South-American and Far-East trade. We possess the largest single share of German ships that have been seized in enemy ports, and it looks now as tho England and America were in a pretty close alliance, altho unwritten, in the shipping trade, and it will be practically impossible to wrest that supremacy from them."